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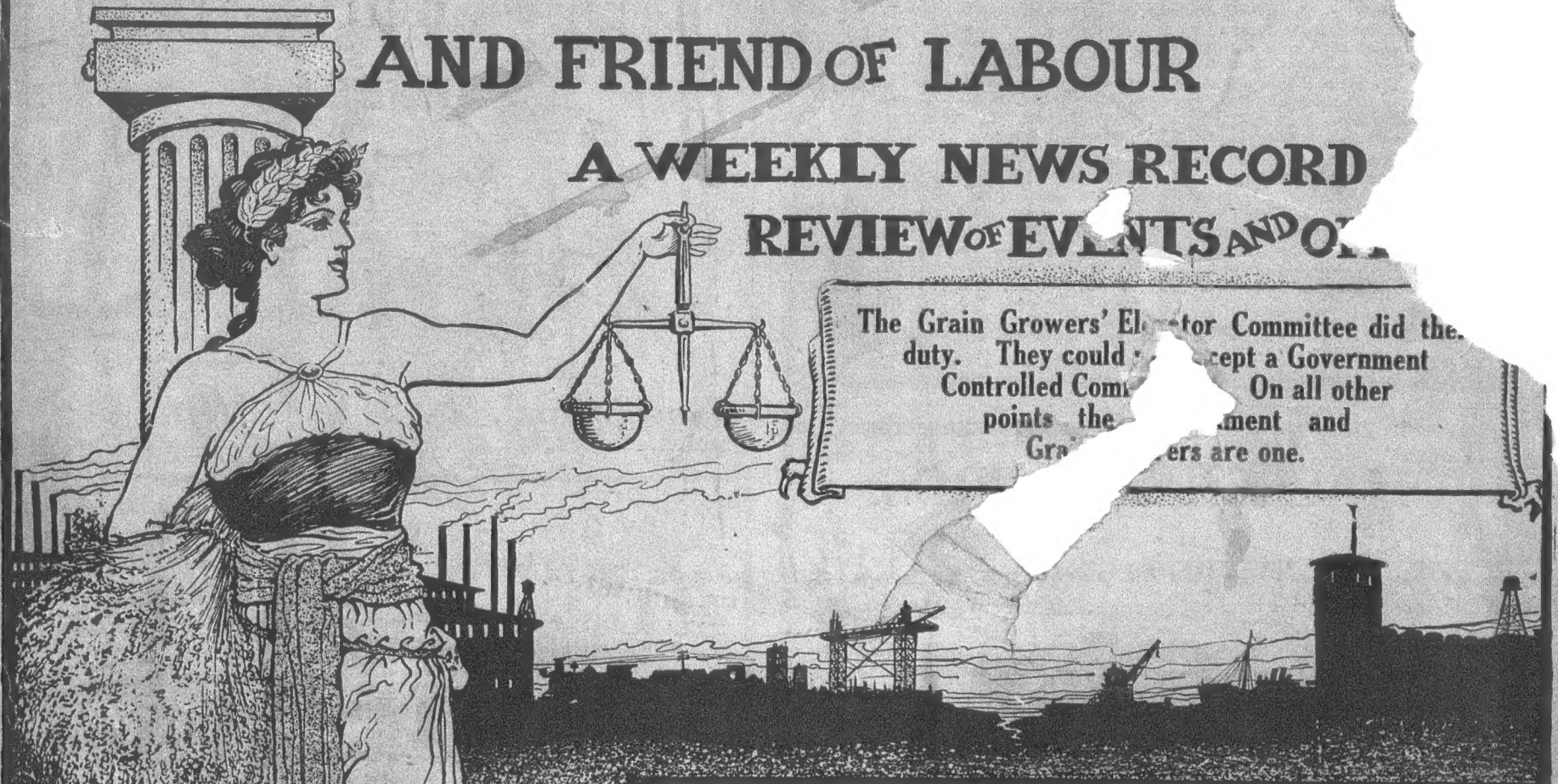
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUILD

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD

REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS



The Grain Growers' Elevator Committee did their duty. They could not accept a Government Controlled Commission. On all other points the Government and Grain Growers are one.

EQUITY

"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

FEBRUARY 23rd, 1910

Volume II.

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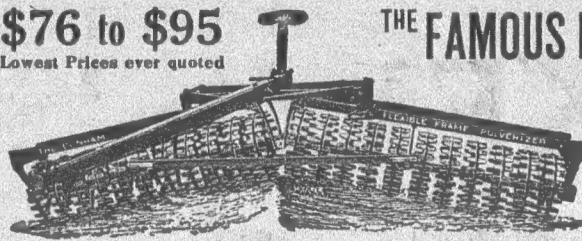
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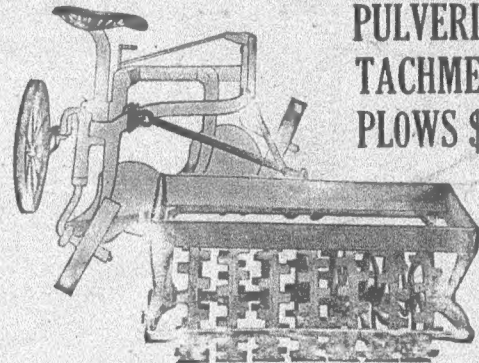
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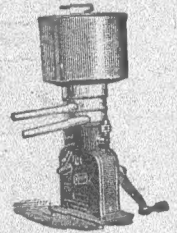
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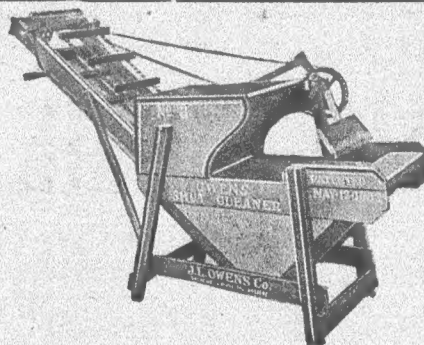
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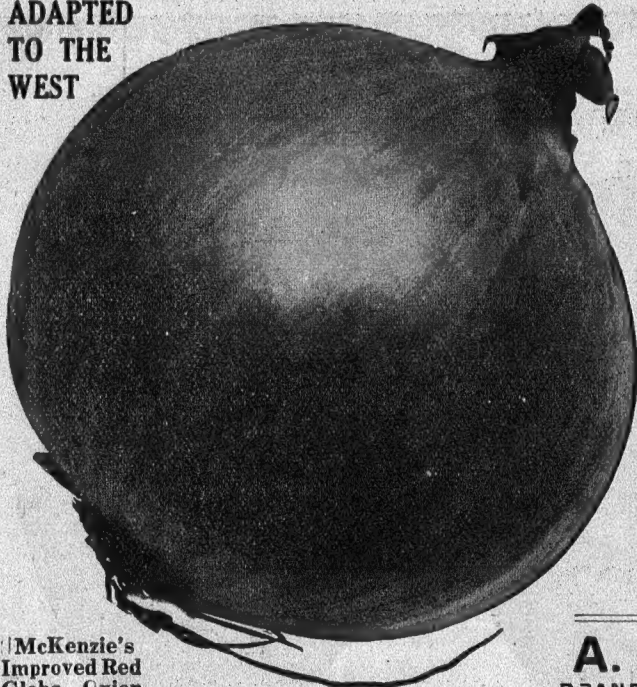
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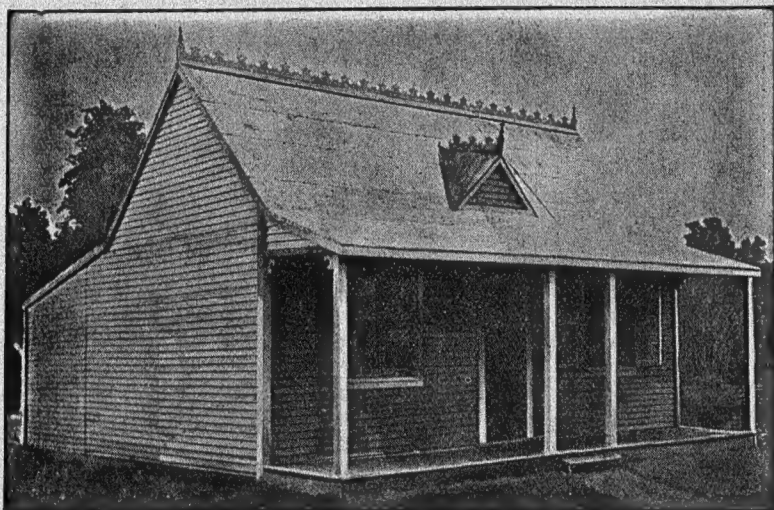
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ANNOUNCEMENT

NEW Subscriptions were received by the Grain Growers' Guide last week as follows: on Monday, February 14th, 338; for the week ending February 19th, 880. The reason is simple. It is because there exists a confidence between this paper and its readers which has never been equalled in Canada, if anywhere in the world. The above figures may be verified by examining our subscription books.

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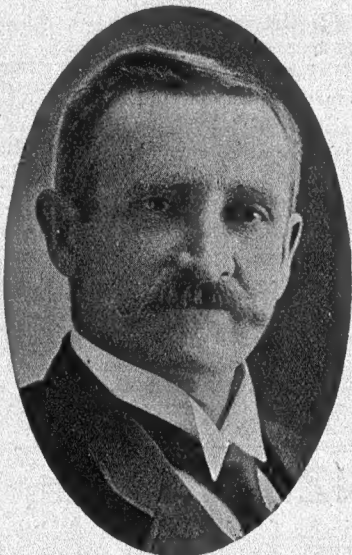
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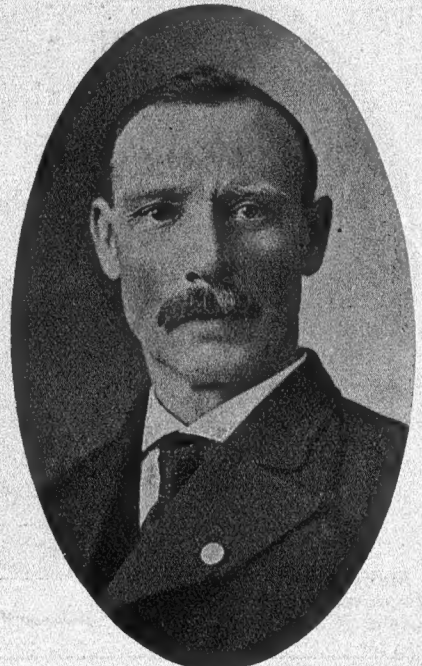
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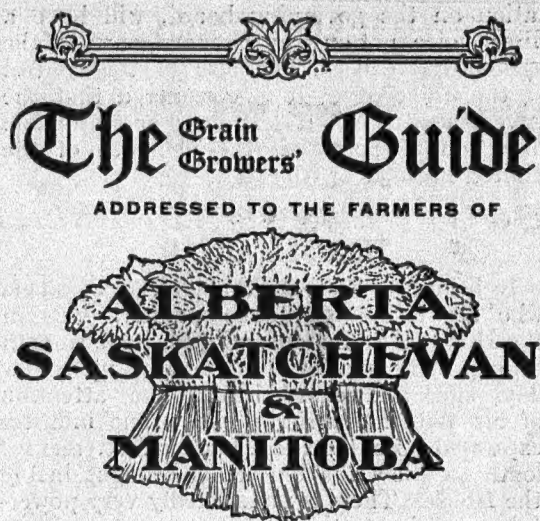
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FEBRUARY 23rd, 1910

THE ELEVATOR BILLS

The elevator committee appointed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at the Brandon convention has been actively at work. Several conferences have been held with the ministers of the Manitoba government, and a memorandum was placed before the government by the Grain Growers. Each party then drafted a bill. Both of these bills are published elsewhere in this issue of THE GUIDE. We also publish on the same page with them a resolution passed by the Grain Growers' elevator committee stating that they cannot accept the bill which was prepared by the government. This bill is signed by the entire membership of the elevator committee. This resolution, together with a copy of bill prepared by the Grain Growers, was sent to THE GUIDE by the elevator committee. The copy of the government bill which was published is from the Manitoba Free Press, as it was not officially given out for publication, though the copy is a correct one. The bill which was presented to the government by the Grain Growers was prepared with infinite care and with the aid of the best legal talent available. The Grain Growers exercised every precaution that their bill should place the government elevator system in impartial hands, though full financial control should be in the hands of the government. The commissioners would not be able to expend any monies without the consent of the government and without presenting to the government a statement showing the purpose for which the money was to be expended. This would give the government a complete check on everything that the commission did, and would empower the government to stop the work of the commission at any time it was deemed advisable by stopping the supplies. On the other hand, the government would not be enabled to dominate the commissioners nor to dictate a policy for them. The Grain Growers in framing their bill were not animated by any motives of a self-seeking nature. Lest this charge might be made, it was provided for distinctly in the bill. No member of the directorate of the association can be appointed to the commission unless after being a year out of office. This is a wise provision, because it answers once and for all any claims advanced by critics that the directors of the Grain Growers were merely endeavoring to create lucrative positions for their own benefit. The Grain Growers' Bill provided for the creation, either by purchase or construction of a complete system of elevators wherever they are needed throughout the province of Manitoba. This system, as outlined by the Grain Growers' Bill, provides that the farmers shall be pro-

tected on every side from any monopolistic influences, such as exist at the present time. No provision, however, is made that the farmer shall have special privileges. All the grain dealers that wish to handle grain are, by the bill, given a free and equal right to do so. The elevators are for the use of the farmers and equally for the use of the grain buyer.

One provision of the Grain Growers' Bill which stands next in importance to the provision for an independent commission, is that which provides for a sample market. The sample market which would be provided by the Grain Growers' Bill is something that the farmers of Manitoba and the west generally have wanted for some time. Every farmer who sells wheat on the sample market knows that he is getting pay for the identical grain which he produces. The control of the government elevator system by an independent commission and the creation of an efficient sample market, are the two outstanding provisions of the bill submitted by the Grain Growers to the government. They are the two chief points upon which rests the success or failure of the system. The Grain Growers of Manitoba, in demanding a government system of elevators; made no demand upon the government to pay for that system. The grain passing through the elevators will be taxed sufficiently to pay for the system when the bonds mature, forty years hence; thus there will be no tax upon the people of the province who do not directly make use of the elevator system. A careful consideration of the bill prepared by the Grain Growers convinces one that it is eminently fair. All that is intended in it, is to protect and encourage the chief agricultural industry of the province. In asking this, the elevator committee of the Grain Growers, who are merely performing their duty as laid for them by the Brandon convention, were not authorized to accept anything else.

A careful perusal of the bill prepared by the government and published in this issue of THE GUIDE, will show at once why the Grain Growers could not accept it. The government bill provides that the commission shall be absolutely under the control of the government in every way. Neither does it include the various other provisions which the Grain Growers deem absolutely necessary to the successful operation of the government system of elevators as laid down in their memorandum. We understand that the government notified the Grain Growers, when negotiations were broken off last Saturday, that they would introduce a bill in the legislature containing all the provisions which the Grain Growers asked for, with the exception of that relating to the commission. In fact, the control of the commission was the rock upon which the Grain Growers and the government split. It is understood that the government is willing to grant everything else, but does not deem it wise that the control of the commission should go out of their hands. The Grain Growers, however, consider an independent commission beyond reach of any outside influence, as of paramount importance. In this belief they are supported by the unanimous resolution passed at the Brandon convention and by nearly 100 resolutions since passed by branch associations throughout the province representing several thousand farmers. The elevator committee of the Grain Growers was therefore justified in not accepting the bill as prepared by the government. In this way they were casting no reflection upon the integrity of the government. It was a principle for which they were standing. This principle is the foundation stone upon which, and upon nothing else, the farmers of Manitoba believe can be erected any satisfactory system of government owned elevators. Negotiations have now been broken off. The elevator committee of the Grain Growers have performed their duty to the best of their knowledge and ability and with all sincerity of purpose. We confess that we believe that they have done what is right and for the best interest of the farmers of the province, who entrusted

to them a most important duty. They placed the matter before the government in what they believed to be the right light. The government cannot see eye to eye with them, therefore matters are at a standstill.

* * *

CONSIDER THE TRUSTS

We hear it frequently remarked that at the rate Canada is travelling, the trusts and combines will soon have a grip upon this Dominion equal to that which they have on the United States. A careful consideration of conditions in Canada leads us to believe that this situation has already been reached. We have trusts and combines that reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific and control practically everything in Canada that is worth controlling. It is stated by men who have studied the matter, that last year the trusts and combines of Canada took from the pockets of the producers and consumers, \$181,000,000. This sum represents what the producers and consumers have paid for the privilege of supporting in luxury 2,500 gentlemen, whose names comprise the membership roll of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. These are the gentlemen who get together, and by a gentlemen's agreement arrange the price which consumers are to pay for nearly every article that is manufactured in Canada. The trust and combine business has been reduced to a science in Canada. The manufacturers realized long ago that if Canada was to be for them what they desired, they must begin while the country was young. For the past two decades we have seen small factories united with other small factories, and this process has been kept up and elaborated until all small industries have been brought under a common head. In working out these mergers, it has always been announced to the public that it was done entirely for the purpose of economy. It was claimed that a merger reduced the administration expenses and enabled the manufacturers to produce articles at a lower cost. This was during the formation period, but immediately the combine was formed, the original design faded away, and the price of the product began to soar. We have seen it occur in scores of cases and each year adds more and more to the burdens of consumers in Canada. There is every reason to believe that this burden will be added to still more as the years go by. It is all due to the unreasonable protection afforded by tariff to those industries. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has reached a position where it dominates the tariff and practically arranges the tariff schedule to the satisfaction of the manufacturers of the Dominion. This statement does not refer to one party in the House of Commons more than to another, for both parties are equally committed to the policy of affording every possible protection to the manufacturers. The tariff has ceased to be a political question. It was long ago seen that there was no difference of opinion in Ottawa upon this great subject which was of such vital importance to the producers and consumers of Canada. It is a spectacle which is certainly not the most pleasing to contemplate. We see several millions of people in Canada, year by year, paying, through their household bills and other necessities, an exorbitant toll to the treasury of the protected manufacturers. The interests of the millions are sacrificed for the interests of a few hundred manufacturers, most of whom reside in large centres of Eastern Canada. The burden rests more heavily upon Western Canada than probably upon any other part of the Dominion. If there is a benefit accruing from the location of manufactories in the middle of a community then Ontario and Eastern Canada get this blessing while Western Canada gets nothing practically, except the privilege of paying high prices. However, we do not believe that the farmers of Ontario regard the proximity of manufactories as of any great advantage to them under present conditions. How much longer will the protected manufacturers of Canada be allowed to sit

astride the necks of producers and consumers in this country? The days of slavery, as regards the traffic in human beings, went out years ago in a struggle. A new kind of slavery is growing up in Canada and the fetters of servitude are already being rivetted upon the producers and consumers. They are daily being taught, as they pay their household bills, that it is their duty and privilege to support a privileged few and say nothing about it.

It would be a most interesting and educative pastime for farmers throughout the West to reckon up their various necessary expenditures in the light of the tariff schedule. They should take the price which they pay for their various farm implements and also for most articles used in the house together with the manufactured foods; then take the tariff schedule and see how much beyond the actual value of these articles they are paying for supporting the heads of the Canadian manufacturing industry. If this study should become general, (which the Canadian manufacturers hope it will not) it would soon bring to an end the oppression of the trusts and combines.

* * *

PLAYING WITH THE QUESTION

During the past week in the legislature of Manitoba, the monotonous debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, has been carried on. It has been one-sided. On the government side of the House they have not bothered to take much part in the discussion excepting the address made by the acting premier and that of the mover and seconder of the reply to the speech from the throne. The opposition speakers, as usual, reiterated the long series of horrible crimes, which they have been laying at the door of the government. The most interesting part of the speech from the throne received very little attention from the speakers, namely, that referring to the elevator bill. There were several speakers on the opposition side of the house who came out strongly in favor of the principle of government owned elevators. There was one notable omission however, in the address made by the leader of the opposition, T. C. Norris. The leader of the opposition expended considerable energy in impaling the government for what he claimed were errors of omission and commission. He criticised the government for their change of front on the elevator question, but expressed no opinion himself upon the same question. Thus, despite that several members of the opposition favored government ownership of elevators, the party as a whole do not favor it. Whether it is a matter of policy for the opposition, remains to be seen. On the government side of the House, T. W. Taylor flatly opposed the elevator scheme. Mr. Taylor represents centre Winnipeg and has no farmers in his constituency; it therefore seemed particularly appropriate that if any one of the government side were to oppose the bill, it should be Mr. Taylor. Possibly this also was a matter of policy on the part of the government. George Steele, representative of Cypress, gave expression to views in opposition to the government owned elevator scheme at his nomination meeting a few weeks ago. It begins to look as though both parties in the legislature were endeavoring to accomplish some adroit manoeuvres on the elevator question. They realize that it is by far the biggest and most important question they will be called upon to deal with at the present season. We greatly mistake the temper of the farmers of Manitoba if this game of political foot-ball over the elevator question is received with favor.

The farmers of the province sent thirty-seven of the forty-one members to the legislature. The farmers therefore have the right to demand that their representatives act honestly by them. It is time for the members of the legislature, one and all, to remember that they are placed in their present positions to do their duty towards the people of Manitoba. The farmers of the province have no desire to see their representatives on both sides of the House

eternally playing for political advantage, when the point at issue is one so seriously affecting the agricultural life of Manitoba. It would be a very wise act for every farmer in the province, to get busy and write to his representative in the legislature, and demand honest treatment of the elevator question. The farmers would also be looking well to their interests if they pledged every candidate now in the field to support the Grain Growers' Elevator Bill. There is no use in taking chances. The time has come when it is necessary to do more than merely elect a representative to the legislature. It is now necessary to instruct all representatives on the course in which they are expected to follow. Grain Growers of Manitoba! if you expect fair treatment from your representatives in the legislature, no matter on which side they sit, it is wise to tell them so.

* * *

ALBERTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The question of the management of the agricultural college in the province of Alberta has been agitating the province for some time past. Some dissatisfaction was expressed that the government purchased a site for the college in Strathcona, with the idea of combining the agricultural college with the university and placing them under one head. Many of the farmers did not think that such an arrangement would be in the best interest of the farming community of the province. However, the government has taken the step and it was discussed very fully at the Edmonton convention last month. The final decision of the convention was, that the matter be referred to the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta with power to deal with it. The executive have taken up the matter and have demanded that the farmers of the province be given a fair representation upon the governing board of the university so that they shall have some say in the control of the agricultural college. The executive have also demanded that the government establish agricultural schools throughout the province in connection with the agricultural college. These schools are to have practical demonstration farms attached to them in order to take up practical farm work, and are also to provide that the students are to reside on these farms. At the close of the course in these agricultural high schools, the final course will be taken at the agricultural college. The executive decided that in the event of the government accepting the proposition that they would agree to having the agricultural college combined with the university. The principle of the agricultural high schools and demonstrating farms is undoubtedly a good one. It will bring the opportunity for agricultural education within the reach of farm boys all over the province of Alberta. Nothing is needed more in the present generation than that farm boys should be given the opportunity to educate themselves, not only in practical farm work, but also in the great problems which indirectly have a most important bearing upon the farm life of the country. The establishing of these high schools for agriculture will certainly reach more of the boys who need the education than would any single agricultural college in the province, no matter how well equipped. The completion of the course at the high schools (which will be feeders to the agricultural college) will enable the students to enter the college prepared to take up the work in an intelligent manner.

The demand that the farmers be represented upon the governing board of the university is eminently fair. In the final analysis it is the farmers of Alberta that will have to pay for the university and its support as well as for the agricultural college. Despite this, in other parts of the world it is not generally recognized that the farmers have any right to a voice in problems of higher education. This voice on the part of the farmers if Alberta is one decidedly in keeping with the spirit of the age. The farmers, through their represen-

tation on the governing board, will have a direct voice, not only in the management of the agricultural college, but also in the control of the university. It is considered that the government of Alberta can have no reasonable objection to accepting the demands of the United Farmers of Alberta.

* * *

TROUBLE AHEAD

It begins to look as though the members who are fathering the co-operative bills in the House of Commons, will not have smooth sailing. The matter was brought up a few days ago, and came before the attention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The prime minister expressed no enthusiasm, and, in fact, seemed loath to allow the bill to be brought before the House. There is undoubtedly very powerful opposition to the bill, and strenuous efforts will be made to prevent it coming before the House. There are scores of ways of smothering a bill before it can ever reach the governor-general for signature. It is evident that some of these methods will be called into requisition at Ottawa during the present season, unless the supporters of the bill are exceedingly active. The only way this legislation, which will secure a measure of justice for the producers and consumers of Canada, can be enacted is by eternal vigilance on the part of its friends. It will be good idea for all those friends of co-operation in Western Canada to sit down and write to their member at Ottawa and tell him what he is supposed to do. Too many of our members get the idea that they are more for ornament than use. We think it would be wise to notify them that they should be both ornamental and useful.

We have received word that considerable literature has been circulated throughout the west in opposition to the co-operative bill before the House of Commons, and also that petitions have been sent out for signature, for the same purpose. We should be glad if our readers would keep us posted on such things that come into their hands. These co-operative bills are in the interest of all farmers in Western Canada, and if they are to be passed by the Dominion parliament, they must be supported by the farmers. The opponents of the bill are very active, and it is necessary that the supporters be equally active. Several resolutions have already been passed in favor of the bill by local branch associations. Copies of all such resolutions should be sent at once to all western members in the House of Commons, with the earnest request that they bring the matter before the government.

* * *

The eyes of Canadian farmers are upon the Grain Growers of Manitoba.

* * *

There is no report yet of the appointment of an elevator commission in Saskatchewan. Evidently the government of that province is watching Manitoba.

* * *

Let us hope that all the representatives of the farmers in the Manitoba legislature will see that an open market and a public abattoir is provided before the session closes.

* * *

The enactment of the Grain Growers' Elevator Bill will mean hundreds of dollars annually to every man who grows grain. It will also aid in bringing forward a reign of prosperity for the province.

* * *

Always bear in mind that the good old patriotic slogan of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, "Canada for Canadians" means, "Canada for 2,500 Canadians." Let us look at things in the right light.

* * *

The Canadian Council of Agriculture is preparing to show Canadians why they pay such high prices for manufactured goods. It is to be hoped that the House of Commons will enact the bill for the prosecution of trusts, that is now before the House.

The Grain Grower's Guide

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Vol. II

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1910

No. 30



Red Deer Co-operative Association



How the Farmers of one Alberta Town are Solving Problems in
A Satisfactory Manner

Co-operation is one of the most important subjects before western farmers today. They see in it an opportunity to secure relief from many influences which oppress them. The foremost co-operative association is that known as the United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative Association of Red Deer. This is a voluntary association as there is now no machinery provided by statute by which co-operative associations can easily become incorporated. As much interest has been expressed in the Red Deer work and many local branches are desirous of following the example of the Red Deer farmers the by-laws of the Red Deer Association are here given in full. Jas. Bower, Red Deer is president of the association.

BY-LAWS

This organization shall be known as The United Farmers of Alberta Red Deer Co-operative Association.

The membership of this Association shall consist of all farmers who have farm produce to dispose of and are members of any union of the United Farmers of Alberta, and who having subscribed to these By-laws are willing to be governed thereby.

The officers of the Association shall be trustees of the Association and shall consist of nine directors.

Every member shall list with the Secretary-Treasurer from time to time at his own discretion, all the farm produce which he may wish to dispose of through the agency of this association, and having done so shall not sell or dispose of the same during the term agreed upon except as hereinafter provided.

The Board of Directors shall hold regular meetings every second Tuesday in each month at 2 p.m. sharp or as often as they may deem advisable as occasion may arise, for which services each member attending meetings shall receive the sum of \$1.50 per day and actual expenses incurred in attending such meetings.

The duty of the Directors shall be to transact all business of the Association such as procuring necessary store-house accommodation, receive the report of the Secretary-Treasurer and any committee appointed by them, deciding on all matters arising out of the transactions of the business carried on, to decide on what offers are best to accept for members, produce and the best time to sell, taking every precaution in arriving at a conclusion regarding buyers' financial standing and character before selling, obtaining all available information for that purpose. They shall closely investigate into all disputes and obtain legal or other expert advice of opinion whenever deemed advisable. A working quorum shall consist of five directors at a regular meeting, but on any question arising where any director shall be dissatisfied at the decision, notice must be given to an adjourned meeting to reconsider the question when a majority shall rule.

Working committees may be appointed by the Board to carry out any work intrusted to them by the Directors.

A qualified Board of Survey shall be appointed by the Directors, to consist of as many persons as the Directors deem advisable and to be either permanent or appointed from time to time as occasion demands. These may be appointed from among the Directors them-

selves, members of the Association, or any other person qualified to fill the position. For their services they shall each receive the sum of \$1.00 for each time they are called upon to give a decision. Any three members of this Board having been regularly called are empowered to give a decision.

The duty of the Secretary-Treasurer shall be to give his whole time or such part of it as may be necessary to do the work, with power to engage assistance if needed after having applied for and having received permission from the Directors to do so; the Directors shall arrange for the Assistant's pay. The Secretary-Treasurer shall open up and carry on a correspondence with any dealers in or consumers of farm produce, obtaining all available information regarding their financial standing and where possible get the names of other prospective customers with a view of extending the correspondence, receiving their offers, forwarding quotations and generally transacting such business as a representative of a commercial house would be required to do and all such other work necessary for the carrying out the work of the Association, placing all such communications and other reports of his work regularly and as often as desired before the Directors for their decision. He shall receive all moneys entrusted

assistance or instructions he can to the shipper in loading or storing his produce and to see that the shipping bill and other documents concerning the shipment are properly made out and placed in the proper hands. All shipments must be made in the name of the Association by the Secretary or his representative.

He shall closely inspect the produce being shipped and satisfy himself that it is up to the standard required. In cases where he is in doubt, or where the shipper is not willing to agree to his decision, he shall withhold shipment until the Board of Survey inspect the same and give their decision.

In cases where two or more are shipping or storing together and, where it is necessary to the best of his judgment and if the shippers are satisfied, he shall ship or store it that way. If they are not satisfied he shall refer it to the Survey Board whose decision shall be final, but in no case shall he ship any stuff not up to the representations made to the buyer.

He shall be accountable for the proper discharge of all his duties and shall give satisfactory bonds to the amount of not less than \$2,000 to be increased at the discretion of the Directors as security to the Association for the proper

and Secretary-Treasurer for their services according to agreement and according to the work done.

Where any member makes himself objectionable by deception, unreasonable demands or otherwise hindering the welfare of the Association then the Directors are empowered to refuse to handle his stuff.

When the occasions arise when further ruling is needed on questions not fully enumerated in these by-laws then the Directors are empowered to make such ruling.

Where shippers are not satisfied with the Secretary's ruling in grading their stuff and demand a survey they shall deposit with the secretary the sum of \$5.00, taking a receipt for same, which shall be refunded to the depositor if the depositor's contention is upheld, otherwise the same may become the property of the Association.

GENERAL RULES

The Trustees shall have full power and authority to provide funds to carry on the work of the Association. Each subscribing member must be bound by an agreement to become individually responsible for the payment of such funds, except in such cases as are hereinafter provided for, and to obtain these funds money may be borrowed by the Directors on the security of the agreements given by the members.

The Directors or Trustees shall not have the authority to subject the Association to any liability or to incur any expense for any one thing more than the ordinary working expenses of the Association, including the cost of storage, the losses arising out of produce shipped, collecting the proceeds of shipments, or any unforeseen cause.

Whenever in the opinion of the Directors or Trustees it is desirable that any expenditure should be made they shall prepare a full and complete estimate and report on the same, which shall be submitted to a special meeting of the members called for the purpose.

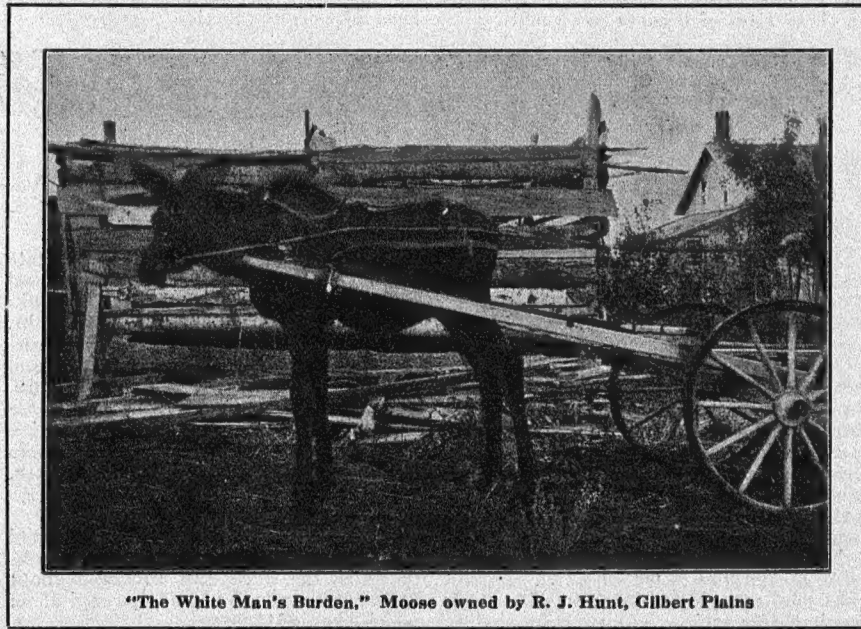
The Association may, by a majority vote, authorize the directors or trustees to carry out such expenditure in such manner or form as they deem best and for this purpose they may borrow money or pledge or hypothecate securities of the Association to meet the expenditure therefor.

Where any loss is incurred by any accident or any uncontrollable circumstance in connection with the shipping of goods or collecting proceeds, such loss shall be borne by the Association, each member contributing at the end of the six months period towards payment of that loss pro rata, according to the value of the produce listed with and handled by the Association for that member and according to the provisions of these rules concerning such matters.

Where any loss is incurred by reason of fraud or deception on the part of the shipper, then the loss shall be borne by himself alone in addition to any costs and charges which the Association may be put to.

If, after produce has been shipped in accordance with the rules of the Association, any loss is incurred by reason of the buyer refusing to take delivery on the grounds that the goods are not as represented then such loss shall be borne by the Association unless it

Continued on page 9



"The White Man's Burden," Moose owned by R. J. Hunt, Gilbert Plains

to his charge by the Association, opening up a trust account in the Merchants Bank (or such other chartered bank as the Directors may deem advisable from time to time), where he shall immediately deposit the same in the funds which he has received to the credit of the Association. He shall issue cheques for money to be paid out by the Association, but these cheques in all cases must be countersigned by the President or Vice-President.

The books and accounts of which the Secretary-Treasurer has charge must be open to the inspection of the Directors and Auditors at any time.

He shall always be present or furnish an accredited substitute when any produce is being shipped to give any

discharge and performance of his duties and obligations.

Directors are to be elected by ballot at an annual general meeting of the association for the term of one year. Also Auditors for the same term. If any vacancy occurs in the Directorate by resignation or otherwise, the remaining Directors may appoint from among the members another to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the unexpired term of the Director resigning.

They shall elect by ballot from among themselves a President and Vice-President. They shall appoint a Secretary-Treasurer, not necessarily a member of the Board, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Directors. They shall remunerate the Auditors

The Transportation Problem

By A. M. Blackburn, Manager, Grain Growers' Grain Co.

The three great grain producing provinces of the Dominion of Canada, namely: Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, are confronted at every turn in the marketing of their grain, with the cost of transporting same from the farms to the markets of the Old World, where the most of their wheat at least is consumed. The three great railway systems of the three provinces, namely: the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific, are looking very well after the matter of transporting the grain from the farm to the lake port terminals, and the matter which this article proposes to deal with, is the transportation of grain from the terminals, Fort William and Port Arthur, to the markets of the Old Countries.

The cost of carrying a bushel of wheat from the terminals to Liverpool varies very much according to the season of the year and conditions surrounding the lake carrying trade, and rail transportation from bay ports to ocean ports, and also the ocean transportation.

The cost of lake freight varies very much during the shipping season, and the cost of ocean freight from any of the ocean ports through which our wheat may go, to Liverpool, also varies according to the demand for space, or the supply of grain offering to fill the space, and this has made the cost of carrying a bushel of wheat from Fort William and Port Arthur terminals to Liverpool, very from 8 cents a bushel to as high as 16 cents per bushel. This, of course, is during the open season of navigation on the Great Lakes.

We have a great many ways by which we can ship our grain from Fort William and Port Arthur to the markets of the Old Country, and because we have these great many ways, we also have a great variation in the difference in costs of transporting this wheat from Fort William or Port Arthur, to the Old Country.

We can ship wheat to Buffalo, have it taken by rail from Buffalo to New York, Baltimore and Boston and shipped from these ocean ports to Liverpool. We can ship wheat to any lake bay port, such as Goderich, Owen Sound, Midland and Point Edward, and have it taken from any of these ports by rail to Montreal St. John, Portland or Boston, and from there transported across the ocean to Liverpool.

The cost of ocean freight may also vary considerably from any of the ocean ports above mentioned, and the exporter has always to take into consideration, when shipping wheat from Fort William or Port Arthur to the Old Country, the cheapest possible route, in order to have his cargo delivered at the cheapest rate, and in order to do this, he must get quotations of freight from all the ocean ports mentioned, and also the cheapest lake freight to the different bay ports mentioned, this lake freight to be coupled with the rail rate from the bay ports to the ocean. This rail rate, we may say, is usually stationary, although it may vary about 1½ cents a bushel during the summer season, as then the railways with the rail rate from the bay ports not having the same quantity of freight to handle, will, in order to get business, reduce their rail rate from these bay ports above mentioned, to the ocean ports.

Thus you will see by the above statements, the business of transporting wheat from our terminals to the markets of the Old Country is quite intricate, and the exporter has to be very diligent and watchful, and must keep himself thoroughly posted in order to be able to transport it at the lowest possible rate.

The wide fluctuations in the cost of transporting our grain from lake ports to the consumers in the Old Country make quite wide fluctuations in the market for our wheat. If the rate of freight could be firmly established, it would make it very much easier for the exporters, as then they would know at all times without having to search out the information, or to speculate at all in freights, exactly what it would cost them for transporting the grain which

they purchase, to the markets of the Old Countries, but we do not think that the time will ever come, at least it will not come in the near future, when the rate of freight will be on an established basis, as the lake and ocean freights will always vary, as there is great competition in freights by steamship.

The winter transportation of wheat, that is the transportation of wheat, between the closing and opening of navigation, is different. We have an established export rate from Fort William to West St. John, but even this rate the railway companies will sometimes



Plowing at "Idyl Wild," the Farm of Wm. Patterson, Birtle, Man.

reduce in order to get grain to fill their ocean boat space. The rate from Fort William to West St. John over the Canadian Pacific Railway for export is 25 cents per 100 lbs., but this rate is very often reduced, for the reason as stated above.

The ocean rate in winter does not vary so much however, as it does in the summer season. However, taking the winter rate from the beginning to the end of the season, we have known it to be quoted from 22 cents to 32 cents per 100 lbs., which is a variation in price of 10 cents per 100 lbs. or 6 cents per bushel. Thus, you will see that while the winter rates are established on a more permanent basis than the summer rates, still there is a variation in these rates of 6 cents per bushel.

In giving evidence before the special committee of the House of Commons, on Co-operation, His Excellency Earl Grey gave some valuable information on French methods. He spoke as follows: I now quote a few extracts from an article on agricultural credit in France in the New Zealand Farmers' Stock and Station Journal, which was reproduced in a Rhodesian agricultural journal, which I read here in Ottawa. The paper in question points out that the earliest attempt at the establishing of a co-operative credit bank was made in 1884, when a society was formed at Poligny with a capital of \$4,000 of which one-half was paid up. Notwithstanding its small capital, this society was very successful, but its example was followed in only a very few instances. In 1893, rural banks, on the Raiffeisen system, began to be introduced, and in 1901 there were 543 of these associations federated in a central society. Based on the principle of the unlimited liability of the members for the debts of the society, it was found that bankers would grant advances to societies of this kind, without any guarantee, so that little capital was required. The safety of the money lent to members was ensured by confining each society within very small limits, usually a parish, where the circumstances and the character of the members are easily known.

Free Government Money

In order to encourage agricultural credit, a law was passed in March, 1899,

SUCCESSFUL MEN

I have on my desk a list of 1,000 successful men of this nation. By successful I do not mean mere money makers, but men who have given us new conceptions of steam, electricity, construction work, education, art, etc. These are the men who influence our moral as well as physical lives. They construct for better things.

How these men started in work is interesting. Their first foothold in work is a fine study.

Three hundred started as farmers, sons.

Two hundred started as messenger boys. Two hundred were newsboys.

One hundred were printers' apprentices. One hundred were apprenticed in manufactories.

Fifty began at the bottom of railway work.

Fifty—only fifty—had wealthy parents to give them a start.—Geo. F. Brown.

together with the assistance afforded by the State, enabling loans to be made by the district bank, either directly out of capital, or by re-discounting bills through the Bank of France. The following is a summary of a scheme recommended by the Department:

The members of a local co-operative bank, must be drawn from the members of an agricultural association, but the number required for its foundation need not exceed seven. It is not, indeed, desired that these local banks should embrace a large number of members, as it is important that the character and financial condition of the members should be well known. They, therefore, usually confine their operations to one parish, but are affiliated to a district bank, which may include the whole of a department. Each of the members must subscribe for one share varying from \$3 to \$6. The local bank devotes an important part of its resources to taking shares in a district bank; indeed, commonly the whole amount subscribed by members is used in this way. The capital of a district bank, however, need not be very large. For instance, if it amounted to \$10,000 that sum would, enable it to obtain at the commencement an advance from the state of \$20,000, which might afterwards be increased to \$40,000, as the law permits the state to advance four times the paid-up capital.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST WALKER.

Everyone respects the man who practices what he preaches, and who by so doing proves that he is advocating a good thing. Such a man is Edward Payson Weston, the world's most famous pedestrian, who on February 1 began an "ocean to ocean" walk across the American continent, the task to be completed within one hundred days. He started at Los Angeles and will end at New York. One interesting feature of the walk is that when it began Mr. Weston was in his seventy-first year, it will end in his seventy-second year. He will celebrate his seventy-second birthday on March 15, en route. It must not be inferred or assumed that in this walk Mr. Weston started out upon some gruelling, brain racking, physique destroying feat of endurance, calculated to list the sympathy of the tender hearted or evoke the indignation of humane societies. Mr. Weston's walk is simply a somewhat severe yet absolutely normal physical feat, behind which lies a great moral lesson of interest to both young and old. Throughout his long and unblemished career Mr. Weston has been the American apostle of the gospel of walking. He has taught his gospel to American youth in the interest of perfect physique and moral mentality. Mr. Weston, it may be added is not walking in the interest of any publication or to boom any commercial product. Edward Payson Weston is an example to the young and an encouragement to all to lead a careful and simple life.

One never loses by doing good.

Although the farm, like history, repeats itself, it is always interesting.

It pays to live soberly, to deal justly, to think kindly, to act friendship rather than talk it. These are among the values of life that money cannot buy; these are the things in which all may be rich, and none need be poor.

Coal mine disasters in the United States are coming with almost the same reliable regularity as their train wrecks.

Poultry is a branch of farming that is rarely efficiently carried on entirely by hired help. It is essentially a one-man or rather a one-family job.

India is said to have buried and lost \$2,500,000,000 of gold since its history began. Here is an idea: Take the water in American stocks and pan it out, thereby making both serve some useful purpose.

Calgary Herald: The railway commission is to be asked to consider the advisability of having openings in the roofs of passenger coaches. The Ancient and Unwashed Order of Hoboes at a recent convention conferred life membership on the man who made the end openings in box cars.

Co-operation in France

By Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada

which provides for advances from state funds, free of interest, to direct or regional banks (Caisses regionales). These banks are unions or federations, of local banks, affiliated banks, their capital being derived from the State grants and from shares subscribed by the local banks.

The total sum available for this purpose was \$8,000,000 with an annual addition of not less than \$400,000. The advances are now regulated by a committee, according to a decree dated the 11th April, 1905.

As a result of this law, there existed at the end of 1903, 41 district banks to which the State had advanced about \$1,750,000, and the paid-up capital of which was \$615,000.

The local co-operative banks during the three years will be seen from the following table:

Affiliated Local Banks

Year	District Banks	No.	Members	Loans Granted
1901	21	300	7,998	\$1,085,000
1902	37	456	22,467	2,860,000
1903	41	616	28,204	4,500,000

Co-Operation With Limited Liability

There is considerable variation in the constitution of these local societies, very few restrictions being made by law on the form a local society must take, but the system favored by the Department of Agriculture is based, not on the Raiffeisen principle of unlimited liability but on co-operation with limited liability, the subscriptions of persons interested,

Red Deer Co-operative Association

Continued from page 7

can be proven that the Secretary-Treasurer was negligent or guilty of deception. In such case, the loss shall be borne by him, all cases of this kind being closely investigated by the Directors.

Every member shall be free to provide his own storage facilities where he wishes at his own expense and risk, but when the Directors provide such storage at the request of the members then such expense and risk shall be borne pro rata by those using this storage or taking this risk, according to the amount of storage used by each.

Where sales can be made on contract at a premium in cases where any member agrees to provide satisfactory storage at his own expense and agrees to deliver the goods at the call of the buyer then such sales shall be made at the request of that member having listed his stuff in that form.

In listing produce each member must agree to make delivery of the same at a shipping point before a certain specified time to enable the management to make sales accordingly.

It must be considered as a standing rule that where such sales can be made in large quantities so as to bring expenses to a minimum such sales shall be made, and if in the judgment of the Directors sales can be made advantageously through a commission firm, they shall be at liberty to make sales in that way.

In cases where a sale is made of only part of the produce available for delivery at that date, when the management shall notify those first on the list, and if they do not wish to respond in a reasonable time then the next in order shall have the right to supply and so on.

All sales to be made on a cash basis when possible; in any other case the security must be considered perfectly satisfactory to the Board.

When any member having produce listed desires to withdraw the same wishing to use it himself or to sell locally, he may make application to the Directors who may give him a release of same when such release does not interfere with sales made or under consideration or in any way injuriously affects the Association's prospects.

It being always understood that nothing herein contained shall prevent any member at any time contracting with or supplying his hogs to a Government pork packing plant.

All labor and charges in connection with the storage or loading for shipment must be provided for by the individual owner.

Provision shall be made by the management for proper means of weighing all storage and shipments. Any expense of such weighing shall be charged against the goods weighed and in making sales agreements shall be made with the buyer as to what weights shall be accepted.

Where joint shipments are made of the stuff of two or more members, then shortage or surplus shall be apportioned among them according to the amount supplied by each.

Where bulkheads are used in cars the cost of these shall be borne equally by those using them.

Ninety per cent. of the proceeds of all sales shall be paid over to the consigner of same as soon as returns are made as an advance payment. Ten per cent. shall be retained which shall be deposited to the credit of the Association to create a fund to pay all expenses of the Association or any losses incurred.

If at the end of the term of six months when all accounts are balanced there is any money on deposit to the credit of Association it shall be paid out as final payment to the members of the Association pro rata according to the value of produce shipped by each. At the same time statements of all business shall be properly made out and each member shall receive a copy on application.

The Directors shall have power from time to time to alter, amend and make other general rules as occasion may require, but no such alteration, amendment or other rules shall remain in force or effect beyond the next general or special meeting of the members.

A member may withdraw from the Association at any time upon written

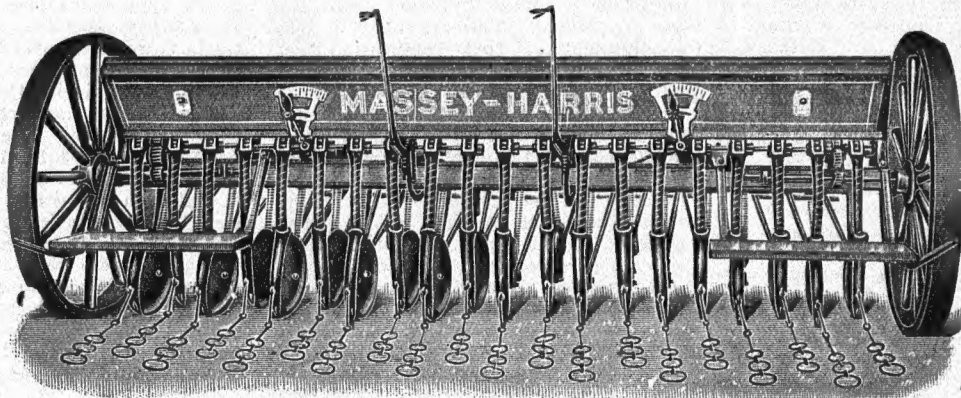
Strong Healthy Plants

are necessary for a good crop.

The NEW MASSEY-HARRIS DRILL

Distributes the seed evenly;
In a right shaped seed furrow;
At a proper depth;
Without crushing any of the kernels;

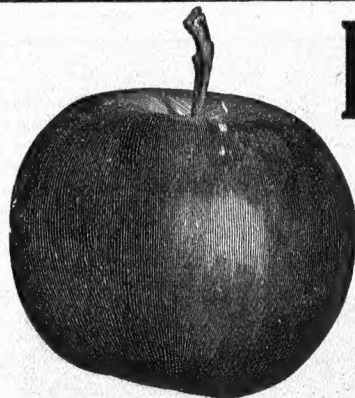
and
Strong, healthy plants are the result



Sizes: 16, 20 or 22 Shoes, Double or Single Discs.

THE LARGEST GRAIN BOX.

NEW RE-ENFORCED FRAME.



HYBRID APPLES

TESTED and PROVED to be absolutely hardy at the Experimental Farms at Brandon, Man. and Indian Head, Sask.

THESE interesting and extremely hardy Hybrid Apples are a cross between a Russian Crab and the hardiest of our Canadian and Russian varieties of Apples. These crosses have been carried out under expert supervision with the object of securing some varieties of pronounced merit and sufficiently hardy to withstand the low temperatures which at times prevail in Manitoba and the adjoining territories. These varieties have been tested thoroughly, and most of them have fruited at the Experimental Farms above-mentioned. Sizes of the fruit vary from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. They bear at a very early age and crop heavily.

In the introduction of these valuable Apples and Crabs there is no doubt that a long felt want has been successfully filled. Write for liberal terms, Catalogue and my little brochure, explaining the life history of the "HARDY FROST PROOF APPLES." These lists and any further information furnished free. RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

E. D. SMITH, Nurseryman, WINONA, Ont.

application to the Directors for that purpose which application may be dealt with at the next regular meeting of the Board or as soon thereafter as the same can be conveniently dealt with, and action on such application shall not be unreasonably withheld. No withdrawal from membership shall release any member from any liability to the Association already incurred or arising out of any matter then being dealt with and no withdrawal from membership shall take effect while a member has produce listed for sale.

Any person ceasing to be a member shall thereupon forfeit all his rights, privileges and interest in the Association but the same shall not release him from any obligation or liability arising out of any matter or thing accruing or connected with the Association during such membership.

A notice may be served by the Association upon any member either personally or by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter addressed to such member at his last registered place of abode.

Any notice served by post shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the same was properly addressed and put in the post office.

General meetings shall be held at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Association in general meeting and if no other time or place is prescribed a general meeting shall be held not later than the first Monday in February every year and at such time and place as shall be determined by the Directors.

The Directors may convene a special general meeting of the Association whenever they think fit, and they shall in any case, call such meeting upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth in number of the members of the Association.

Any requisition made by members shall express the object of the meeting proposed to be called and shall be left at the offices of the Association.

Seven days notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting, and in case of special business, the general nature of such business, shall be given to the members in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, but the non-receipt of such notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general or special meeting.

These By-laws and general rules may from time to time be amended, altered or new by-laws or general rules substituted therefor upon a majority vote at any meeting of the members called for the purpose specifying the nature of such changes of which every member

shall have notice in the manner hereinbefore mentioned.
October A.D. 1909.

President.

Secretary.

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA RED DEER CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

I, the undersigned being a member of the United Farmers of Alberta, hereby make application for membership in the United Farmers of Alberta Red Deer Co-Operative Association. I agree if accepted to be governed and abide by the by-laws and general rules of the Association now in force or which may hereafter be brought into force.

I hereby agree to become security for and liable to the Association for the payment of all debts and liabilities incurred by the Association through its officers or trustees acting in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the Association, while I am a member or for any matter or thing connected with the Association arising out of or connected therewith during such membership.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ A.D., 1909.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of _____

Full Name of Applicant.
Continued on Page 30

Saskatchewan Wants Internal Elevators

The Prince Albert Convention Informed the Government that the Farmers were expecting Prompt Action

The subject which caused the most animated discussion before the Prince Albert convention was that on internal elevators. The delegates present placed themselves on record as demanding immediate action on the part of the government into the solution of the problem. A resolution was passed demanding that three members of the commission of five which the government is to appoint to investigate the elevator question should be Grain Growers. The discussion of the subject before the convention was held over until Thursday evening in order that Hon. W. R. Motherwell might attend as representing the government.

The first resolution on the subject was carried unanimously and amid cheers, as follows:

"Resolved, that this convention endorse the action of the executive re the government ownership of elevators and we re-affirm our stand taken at the last convention at Weyburn, pledging ourselves to show a united front until our ends are attained."

When this resolution was presented, F. W. Green, secretary-treasurer, made a verbal report to the association as to his dealings with the legislature and government. He was appointed by the executive to present the case before the government after it was decided to take action independent of the Inter-Provincial Council. Mr. Green explained that he had first met with the government and had also discussed the matter with the leaders of the opposition. It had been suggested that, in order to give the matter more publicity and weight, he should address the agricultural committee of the House. In order to give this committee power to deal with the matter, a resolution of the legislature asked the committee to deal with the subject. Mr. Green addressed the committee last December and went very fully into the question of government-owned internal elevators. The result was that the agricultural committee presented a report to the legislature which was unanimously adopted. This report called upon the government to appoint a commission to investigate the whole elevator proposition and report to the government with recommendations as to the best solution of the problem. The government was to act in time to handle the grain crop of 1910. The resolution passed by the committee and which later was unanimously accepted by the legislature was as follows:

"Your committee on agriculture and municipal law having heard the representations on behalf of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in support of provincial action in the direction of providing a system of grain elevators in the province and being convinced that the existing conditions respecting the handling of grain justifies action on the part of the government and legislature towards realizing the objects set forth by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; and having regard to the admittedly numerous and intricate details involved in the solution of a problem of such magnitude begs to report to the House that a commission be appointed by the government for the purpose of making a searching enquiry into the proposals looking to the creation and operation of a system of elevators to effect the objects outlined by the Grain Growers' Association and to report its findings with all convenient speed so that action may be taken to give relief to the coming grain season."

Mr. Motherwell's Address

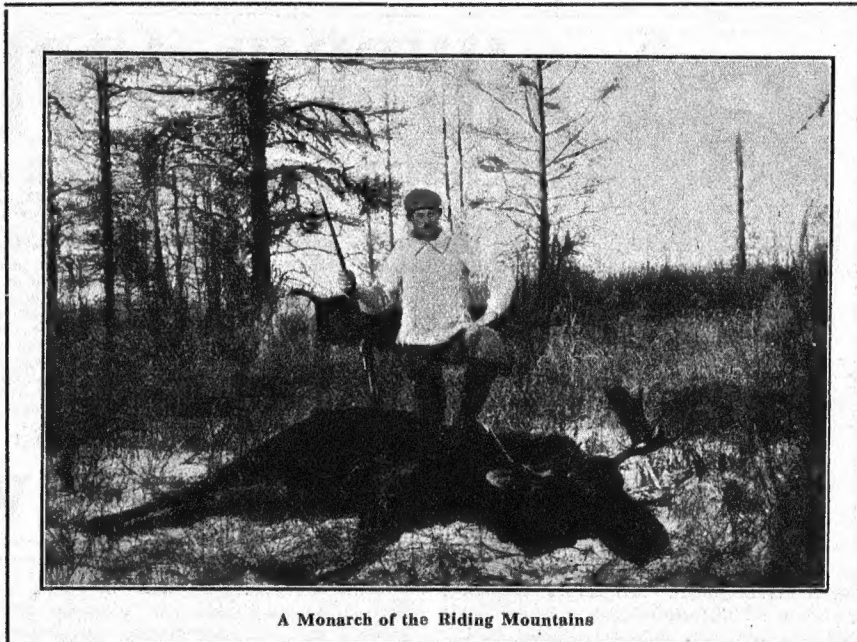
Mr. Motherwell was called upon to address the convention on Thursday evening, February 10. As first president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Mr. Motherwell said that he had been greatly interested in the

work of the association ever since its inception. By request of a number of delegates, he gave a brief history of the association. He reviewed the disabilities under which the farmers of the west had labored for the past twenty years. Every farmer had to sell his grain to the elevator, as there was no other place to dispose of it. The elevator companies had the situation in their own hands and they exacted the utmost from the farmer. The farmer had no recourse until 1899, when the Elevator Commission was appointed. The outcome of the appointment of that commission was the enactment of the Manitoba Grain Act by the Dominion parliament. It was hoped that this would bring recourse for the farmer, but to the surprise and indignation of the western farmers, the railways and elevators absolutely refused to carry out the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Act relating to car distribution. In the year 1901, when there was a big crop of grain handled, the crisis was reached. The provisions of the Grain Act regarding car distribution were wholly disregarded by the railways and elevators. Together with Peter Dayman, of Abernethy, Mr. Motherwell called a meeting of farmers, after they had drawn up a letter and sent it out to various farmers from Indian Head to Qu'Appelle. The returns from these

Misunderstanding Explained

Mr. Motherwell, coming to the elevator question, dealt with the matter as it came before the three premiers. The speaker said that there had been misunderstandings on the subject. The Grain Growers stated that they had never asked for a monopoly. He was not prepared to say that they did, but he believed that the premiers were absolutely sincere in believing that the farmers wanted a monopoly. He quoted from certain newspaper reports to show that the general idea at that time was that the farmers wanted a monopoly. The premiers then were justified in thinking that this was the demand of the Grain Growers, even though the Grain Growers might not have intended to convey that impression. Mr. Motherwell stated that he merely mentioned this subject to assure the convention that there had been no insincerity on the part of the three premiers.

He then followed the history of the movement down to the time that Mr. Green appeared before the government. He was very glad that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers decided to deal with their own government directly and abandon the Inter-Provincial Council. This was a much more satisfactory arrangement to all concerned. The legislature had dealt with the subject and authorized the government to appoint a commission. It had been stated that the government was trying to side-track the question, but this was not the case. It was true that they were adopting the old-fashioned method of doing things, namely, looking at the whole evidence before giving judgment. They would go into the fullest details before expending huge amounts of money, and would carefully weigh the facts before re-organizing a scheme that had done its duty well in the past. It was perhaps rather prosaic, but Mr. Motherwell



A Monarch of the Riding Mountains

letters were quite satisfactory, and between fifty and sixty farmers met at Indian Head in December, 1901, to form a Grain Growers' Association, to protect the interests of the farmers.

The first annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held at Indian Head in February, 1902. During the summer of 1902 Mr. Dayman went to Winnipeg and spent two weeks trying to get justice from the railways. He got promises but nothing else. Appeals were made to the Warehouse Commissioner, but were not fruitful in results. It was then decided to take action on behalf of the farmers. Mr. Dayman and Mr. Motherwell swore out affidavits against the railway agent at Sinaluta for violating the Manitoba Grain Act in car distribution. C. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner, then took the matter up. The case was heard before D. O. Partridge, magistrate at Sinaluta. The railway agent pleaded guilty and was fined \$50. The railway company appealed the case to the supreme court at Regina, where the decision of the magistrate was confirmed.

The improvement of the situation dated from that time, when it was seen that the farmers were in earnest and were prepared to fight the matter to a finish.

thought it was the only proper business way of doing it. There were possibly other methods than direct government ownership of elevators that would solve the problem. There were different ways of getting at it and it did not matter which one was adopted so long as it had the desired effect.

Mr. Motherwell said that the commission would probably comprise an elevator man, a man versed in economics, and transportation, and others, would be farmers. The Grain Growers need not be alarmed because an elevator man was appointed, as there were good men among elevator men, and their knowledge and experience was needed.

Mr. Motherwell Sympathetic

Speaking for himself, Mr. Motherwell said that he was a farmer and was in thorough sympathy with the Grain Growers. The farmers should be given first consideration and every cent left in their pockets meant further development of the country, not merely to the individual, but to all businesses with which they were allied. As to just what the government was going to do, he could not say. That was the reason the commission was to be appointed. The commission would make an investigation, and then the government would be pre-

pared to act. Mr. Motherwell referred to other commissions as a proof that it was the best method of taking up the work as had been shown by the municipal law in the province. He merely stated this to show that the government was sincere in appointing the elevator commission. Just as soon as the commission could be appointed it would get down to work, and if it were possible to evolve a better scheme than the present one, it would presumably be acted upon.

Mr. Motherwell, after leaving the elevator question, asked the indulgence of the convention while he dealt with some other phases of the work. He suggested to the convention that the Grain Growers were dealing with a great many subjects outside their province as a Grain Growers' association. He pleaded for a saner view to be taken of their work. The work of the association should be purely of an educational character. The name of the association itself indicated that the members should be interested in everything pertaining to the growing of grain. These were the subjects they should take up and leave the other questions that were agitating them to other organizations which were formed for that purpose.

The views contained in the last few words by Mr. Motherwell did not meet with a warm reception from the delegates, and there were loud shouts of "No! No!" throughout the convention. Mr. Motherwell replied that it was merely his view, and he thought, as a former president of the association, that the delegates would not mind him giving his views.

Mr. Gates Replies

At the conclusion of Mr. Motherwell's address, F. M. Gates, president of the association, expressed on the part of the convention keen disappointment that the government had not seen fit to give a more definite answer to the convention. He did not doubt but what the government intended to carry out the pledge made and that the commission would be appointed and would do the work entrusted to them. Six weeks had, however, elapsed since the pledge was made and nothing had been done to show that the government was in earnest. Some steps should be taken with a view of handling the 1910 crop. The appointment to a commission had been delayed too long and Mr. Gates expressed the wish that the government would make some definite announcement on the matter.

After Mr. Gates had finished speaking, Mr. Motherwell again spoke briefly. He said he thought he had left the impression on the convention that the government was doing its best to push the matter ahead. The legislature had not been prorogued a week before Premier Scott was in correspondence with men with the purpose of selecting a commission. In order to act within the time suggested by Mr. Gates, there would have to be a special session of the legislature called and also a special meeting of the convention, because Mr. Motherwell anticipated, before anything was done, in the way of an enactment, it would be submitted to the association in convention. He was not prepared to state any special time when the commission would be appointed. It was impossible to do so. The commission would be appointed in the quickest possible time consistent with getting the best men in the Dominion. The government had no desire to delay the matter nor to deal with it in anything but a fair and proper manner, and they were as anxious as were the Grain Growers to deal with it finally and thoroughly.

F. C. Tate, M.L.A., briefly reviewed the circumstances of the presentation of the Grain Growers' case to the legislative committee by Mr. Green. He read again the resolution passed by the committee and endorsed by the legislature. This, he said, was a direct mandate to the government to act in the matter. Nothing more definite could be given. It required a certain amount of time to get everything prepared, so that the government of the province might rest assured that work was being carried on in their interests.

There was a call from a number of delegates in the convention to hear from Geo. Langley, M.L.A., on the elevator question. Mr. Langley assured the convention that it was very wise to discuss the matter. It was the most important

matter before the convention, and it was well to let the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Motherwell, know just where they stood. It was evident that there was a good deal of disappointment felt, not so much by what Mr. Motherwell had said, as by what he had not said. The inquiry by the commission must be very searching in its character. The question of internal elevators was one that could not be played fast and loose with. Premier Scott had pledged himself to act and deal with the question. The premier well knew what the Grain Growers wanted. He knew that the Grain Growers wanted the middleman cut clean out of the grain business, and, speaking for himself, Mr. Langley regretted with others that Mr. Motherwell had not been able to make a more definite statement. Mr. Langley closed by saying that he thought the convention had given Mr. Motherwell a lesson in the matter and he trusted that the minister would take it to heart and would carry the message to his colleagues.

Other speakers dealt briefly with the subject and two resolutions were brought before the convention, but the whole matter was left over to be dealt with on the following (Friday) morning.

Commission of Five

Mr. Motherwell was present the next morning when the convention opened and asked the privilege of speaking again. He explained that there might be some misapprehension from some of his remarks of the previous evening. He had stated on that occasion that there would be a special session of the legislature called to deal with the report of the elevator committee, and that it would be necessary to call a special Grain Growers' convention before an enactment was made by the legislature. He wished to correct this, and said that the executive of the Grain Growers would have full power to act between conventions. The government would then refer the matter to the executive before making any enactment. He expected that the government would appoint five commissioners. Two of these would be nominated by the Grain Growers' Association, one would be an independent farmer outside of the Grain Growers' Association, as there was a big farming element in the province not connected with the Grain Growers' Association. In addition, there would be an elevator man and an economic expert. Mr. Motherwell suggested to the convention that, as they were not satisfied with the speed the government was making, it might be advisable for them to appoint their two members of the commission immediately and thus give the government an example of how to decide quickly. Mr. Motherwell smiled as he made this suggestion. He assured the convention that the government would lose no time in appointing the commission.

Victory May Slip

Mr. Langley again spoke on the subject. He assured the Grain Growers that victory was in sight and that the time was now ripe for them to act. The Grain Growers must be careful lest victory slip from their grasp. If an independent farmer was appointed on the commission, he might be opposed to the aims of the Grain Growers. There was, then, a very strong probability of there being three men of the commission not in sympathy with the Grain Growers. Mr. Langley urged the convention to demand three Grain Growers as members of the commission. They would then be assured that the majority of the commission would be in sympathy with their demands.

Premier Scott's Pledge

At this moment F. W. Green announced that in a personal letter he had received from Premier Scott recently there was a definite promise made that there would be three members nominated by the Grain Growers' Association, on the commission. There were shouts of "Read the letter," but Mr. Green explained that the executive had not seen the letter. Immediately on the announcement of Mr. Green, there was a resolution unanimously put through the convention that the meeting should adjourn and allow Mr. Green to get the letter, which he said was at the hotel, and place it before the executive. The resolution also demanded that all the correspondence between the executive and the government on the elevator question should be laid upon the table before the convention.

During the recess some of the delegates came to the conclusion that it would be unwise to have all the correspondence read. The convention was then called to order by the president and a vote taken to reconsider the demand made to have the correspondence tabled. The vote, however, showed that the convention was not ready for this and wanted the letters read at once.

In the interval before Mr. Green returned with the letters, the president called upon Mr. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, to give the convention some information on his recent interview with the Ottawa government on the terminal elevator question. Mr. McKenzie outlined the work that had been done at Ottawa in bringing the matter before Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, and Hon. Frank Oliver. He said that the deputation had been late in getting down to Ottawa and that it was doubtful if anything would be done during the present session. He urged that the matter be taken up so that another delegation could go to Ottawa next fall before the House of Commons met. It was very difficult to get the ear of the members of the government when the House was in session.

Letters Not Read

At the conclusion of Mr. McKenzie's address, Mr. Green returned with the correspondence. He was called upon by the president to read the letters to the meeting. Mr. Green, in speaking to the convention, said it was not a business-like method to make the correspondence public before the matter was settled. It might have a very serious effect upon the ultimate outcome of the matter. He, however, agreed that he would read certain letters but there was one letter from the premier which he positively refused to read to the convention. In view of this, there were a number of the delegates who said not to read the letters, and a resolution was at once put through ordering that the correspondence be not read.

The internal elevator discussion before the Saskatchewan convention was brought to a close by a resolution demanding that the executive hold out for three Grain Growers on the commission, to be appointed by the government. The resolution moved by E. J. Paynter and seconded by David Ross, and was carried as follows:

"Whereas the farmers of Saskatchewan were led to believe through the announcement of the legislature that provision would be made by the government to handle the grain crop of 1910,

"And whereas one-quarter of the time for making such provision has already elapsed without any apparent progress being made,

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention express its keen regret that the government was not in a position to announce the appointment of the commission of inquiry,

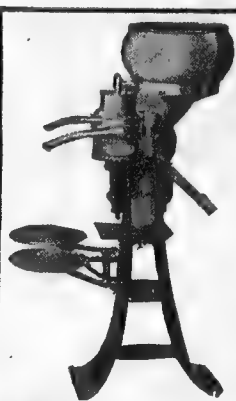
"And that we express our wish that our executive be empowered by the government to nominate three actual farmers who are members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association as members of the proposed government commission on the elevator question."

HAIL INSURANCE

The farmers of Saskatchewan have a grievance in the manner in which they have suffered from hail insurance without being able to secure damages. It has felt by the convention that the companies operating in Saskatchewan were not doing a business acceptable to the farmers and it was regretted that the government system had not been a success either. A number of resolutions were brought before the convention dealing with the subject. The difficulties in working out an equitable scheme of providing hail insurance were very apparent. In making any general tax it would strike ranchers and homesteaders who had no grain to be distributed, and yet would be compelled to pay for the crop which their neighbors lost. This was not considered advisable or fair. What was wanted was a mutual system under the government by which all grain lands would be taxed at an equal rate, and all losses paid out of this fund. The resolution finally attributed by the convention was:

"That a provincial hail insurance

Continued on page 20



Every Farmer Knows
that the

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are in a class by themselves as the best separators. But many have the mistaken idea, which would-be-competitors help to magnify, that they are "expensive" and that something "cheaper" will do in their stead.

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"HARNESS LIFE"

and that is guaranteed not to blacken the hands, either when using or afterwards

It leaves a perfectly black surface, which is not sticky or greasy. It will go through the hardest leather and make it soft and pliable. Harness need not be washed, as "HARNESS LIFE" cuts all dirt off.

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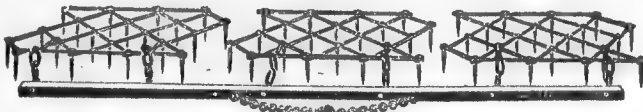
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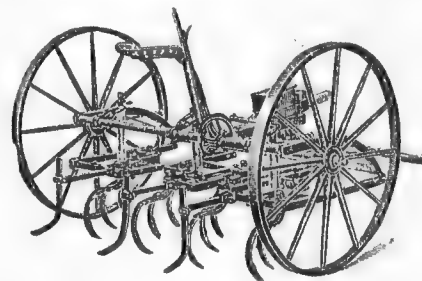
41B227	3 sections, 60 teeth, weight 190 lbs., price	\$12.00	41B230	6 sections, 120 teeth, weight 400 lbs., price	\$23.60
41B228	4 " 80 " " 265 lbs., " "	15.40	41B231	Extra sections, 20 teeth, weight 55 lbs. " "	3.25
41B229	5 " 100 " " 330 lbs., " "	20.50			

Western Cultivator

THIS Cultivator has been thoroughly tested. It is as simple and compact as it can be made, is easy to operate, fast working and very light draft. The sections have independent action and yet are controlled by one lever. The 13 tooth cultivator has six sections. The 17 tooth has eight sections, two teeth only attached to each section with exception of centre section, which has three teeth. The front teeth as well as the back teeth are attached to separate sections; each section drawing directly from the main frame and having its own pressure spring, which means all the teeth cultivate to a uniform depth, and having so many sections gives the teeth more freedom of action. The sections are bent from one continuous bar of steel, no rivets, no bolts to get loose, each section is complete in itself. Extra pressure may be applied to any one or more of the sections, so that in cultivating a field, which has ridges, it allows all portions to be properly cultivated. Teeth are all tempered and will stand greatest possible strain. They are re-inforced by steel helpers, and provided with reversible points. The teeth are attached to the sections by a simple moveable device, which permits the setting of points as far ahead, or as far back as desirable for different kinds of work. The teeth are divided into three rows so that there is no danger from clogging. Cultivator has high wheels, wide tires and comfortable seat.

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41B225	13 tooth, weight 590 lbs., price	\$36.00	41B226	17 tooth, weight 610 lbs., price	\$40.00
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Champion Disc Harrow

THIS is one of the highest grade, best designed and best working Disc Harrows on the market. No neck weight, independent flexible gangs, angle steel weight boxes; scrapers that work perfectly, dust proof oil soaked maple bearings, pipe oilers, low down hitch. The frame of these Harrows is made of high carbon steel, well braced, the side braces extending direct from the main disc bearing on each disc section to the hitch, which is underneath the tongue, thus making a direct hitch. The double levers on these Harrows are a very important feature, as each section can be operated independent of the other. On account of the flexibility of the gangs they will pass over obstructions easily. The weight boxes have angle steel bar sides and are a part of the frame. The bumpers on axle ends between gangs take all side pressure off the disc. Bearings are cast boxes fitted with oilsoaked maple bushings, and have pipe oiler extensions extending from the bearings through the weight box above, which are closed with a strong cotter, making bearings dustproof. The scraper lines are placed within easy reach of the feet; by a slight pressure of the foot the entire scraper of section is moved so as to clean entire disc quickly. The discs are made from best quality steel, and will do the work thoroughly. Cut shows tongueless style but harrow can also be supplied with a tongue. If tongueless style is desired, we remove forward pole, and put on an adjustable tongue truck.

The 12/16 Disc Harrow is equipped with three horse evener and cuts six feet. The 16/16 Disc Harrow is equipped with four horse evener and cuts eight feet.

No.	Particulars	Weight	At Winnipeg	At Saskatoon	At Calgary
41B216	12/16 Regular Disc Harrows	410	\$28.00	\$29.40	\$30.30
41B217	16/16 " " "	500	33.00	34.40	36.00
41B218	12/16 Tongueless Disc Harrows	410	35.00	36.40	37.30
41B219	16/16 " " "	500	40.00	41.50	43.00



Diamond "E" Land Packer

THESE machines are made for crushing clods and packing the soil, preserving the moisture, and thus making a better seed bed; made like a land roller, but with heavy cast iron cutting wheels, each of these wheels revolves independent of the other on a heavy steel axle. These packers will increase the yield enough to pay for their cost in one season. The packer is made of good material, has removable bushings, accommodates itself to uneven land, has linked axle, ends of hubs chilled & pulley equalizer hitch.

No.	Size	Weight	At Winnipeg	At Saskatoon	At Calgary
41B220	16 Wheel Packer	2,000	\$75.00	\$ 83.20	\$ 89.50
41B221	22 " "	2,700	98.00	110.00	115.50

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Disc Harrow and Land Packer can be shipped from our warehouses in either Winnipeg, Saskatoon, or Calgary, and prices are quoted here with for delivery at either point. The difference in price between each distributing point represents difference in through carload freight rates direct from the factory to warehouse. Customer therefore get the benefit of through carload rates for the greater part of the journey from the factory. Local freight is paid only from the warehouse point to customer's station, the result being a considerable saving in freight on each shipment. Address all orders and letters to Winnipeg, same as usual. We have no offices at Saskatoon or Calgary—only warehouses.

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WINNIPEG

CANADA



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers, where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

SOCIALISM FURTHER DISCUSSED

Editor, GUIDE:—In THE GUIDE of January 5 is a remark of yours re Socialism which is somewhat misleading, reason why I ask space to point it out. You state, Mr. Editor, in reply to W. H. Mabee, that some extremists consider that state Socialism is the only remedy for present evils. Pray, Mr. Editor, what is an "extremist" and what is "State Socialism"? I presume that you would call W. H. Mabee or anyone of like opinion an "extremist," but that does not make these men in favor of State Socialism. The term "State Socialism," is generally used by those who do not understand Socialism and they generally refer to what a Socialist would call State Capitalism, and Socialists are not in favor of State Capitalism, or call it "State Socialism" if you like, because it does not give us a remedy for present evils. There is but one remedy for the workers of the world that will give them justice and that is exactly as Comrade Mabee puts it, viz., that all laborers shall have the full product of their toil, and that no man shall profit off another. Under present conditions with the aid of up-to-date machinery labor produces about from \$10.00 to \$12.00 worth of wealth per day. When a Socialist uses the term "wealth" he does not refer to dollar bills or gold or silver, but to the useful things of life. Labor, however, is not paid more than about one-fifth of the wealth produced, while the other four-fifths have to be used by non-producers. This is one of the reasons why over-production occurs, which means closing down of factories, mines or mills, which means more hardships. It also means that the small manufacturers, as well as mines, etc., are continually closed down on account of such over-production and are losing ground against stronger rivals, which leads to the trust problem. It is simply a case of the big fish eating the little fish in order to live.

Carl Marx told the world more than 60 years ago that all this would happen, but at the time he was looked down upon as a crank; but his greatest enemy cannot very well get away from the fact that Marx was right. Whether we like it or not, every human being who uses machinery in production is helping to make conditions ripe for Socialism, because, thanks to the labor-saving machinery, the unemployed problem will continue to get worse in a country of free trade, as well as in countries of protection. In addition to that, under the competitive system, each country is trying to get rid of its surplus produce in a foreign market; but all countries are looking for a foreign market and there are not enough foreign markets left to go round, which will get worse as time goes on. And so each country will build more ships and a stronger army until some of them go bankrupt under the double burden of unemployed and heavy taxes. Meanwhile, the Socialist points out to the worker that as long as he has to work for a wage he is not likely to get more than a fourth or fifth of what he produces, and the more up-to-date machinery we get the worse will this labor problem be. Nothing but a thorough understanding of Socialism will enable us to realize what is and what is to be.

I notice that "Reader" has some remedies for present evils, as per his

letter in THE GUIDE of January 5, amongst others, to cut out the liquor trade entirely, which would raise the people morally and materially and create trade all round, along with enormously improved conditions especially in towns. But, dear "Reader," if we cut out the liquor trade we only swell the number of unemployed by so many hundred thousands, so that while we try to help things on the one hand we at the same time make it worse on the other hand. As far as I am personally concerned, all the saloons can be closed and they need not open blind pigs in their places, either. Besides, if there were no more drunken working men about there would be so many more able men looking for a job, which would enable the employers of labor to have more men to pick from and reduce their wages accordingly, which would help their morality. During the panic days in the States no less than 15,000 girls took to the streets in Chicago alone

vol. II, page cxii) rented homes, 52.2 per cent.; mortgaged homes, 13.4 per cent.; free homes, 34.4 per cent.

1900 (from census report), rented homes, 53.5 per cent.; mortgaged homes, 14.7 per cent.; free homes, 31.8 per cent.

1903 (U.S. Labor Report, 18th vol., pages 54-55, working class families,) rented homes, 81.1 per cent.; mortgaged homes, 8.3 per cent.; free homes, 10.6 per cent.

With the increase of unemployment it will be seen there is a corresponding increase in rented homes, and from the rented home the unemployed land in the slums. I note what "Reader" says about reading books on Socialism, mentioning Robert Blatchford. I have read some of Blatchford's works, and, while they afford interesting reading, they leave the reader in the dark about Socialism, in spite of the fact that Blatchford is regarded in Britain as a leading Socialist. But that is the trouble in Britain with Socialism. There is plenty of so-called Socialism, but mighty few who understand Socialism. Blatchford claims to be an atheist and explains his reasons for that in a book called "God and My Neighbor." One needs to read that book in order to understand why Blatchford takes that stand. "Reader" tells us that the remedies for the defects in our social system will be many; will be gradual, but steady—evolution, not revolution, says "Reader." "Reader," like a good many others, does not realize however, that the evils in our social system are coming on much faster than any remedies. We cannot catch up to them with reforms. "Reader" appears to be somewhat at sea about the term "evolution" and "revolution." Evolution, dear "Reader," is continually bringing up revolutions. A revolution takes place in industry, at first gradually, but after a while it becomes so pronounced

now for 2,000 years for that event to happen. Methinks verse 13 of the same chapter explains it. It says:

"Ye are the salt of the earth; but if the salt have lost his savour, wherewith shall it be salted? It is thenceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out, and to be trodden under the foot of men."

In other words, if the workers want to get the full fruits of their labor they have to scrap for it, else they won't get it. Socialists propose to do so by means of the ballot and by industrial organization, but if the Plutocrats oppose that, why the responsibility is on their shoulders.

G. BOERMA.

North Battleford, Sask.

DISTRICT UNIONS

Editor, GUIDE:—Has not the time arrived in our organization work when we should have district unions? Many benefits, to my mind, would result from such a move. It would bring to the front the best men in our ranks and train them to take their place efficiently in the greater provincial unions. It would aid in the important matters of crop reporting and crop exporting. It would likewise facilitate my ideal of a branch association in every school district. I should like to see this matter discussed in THE GUIDE. One of the impressions borne in upon me at the Brandon convention was that our provincial gathering was becoming too unwieldy.

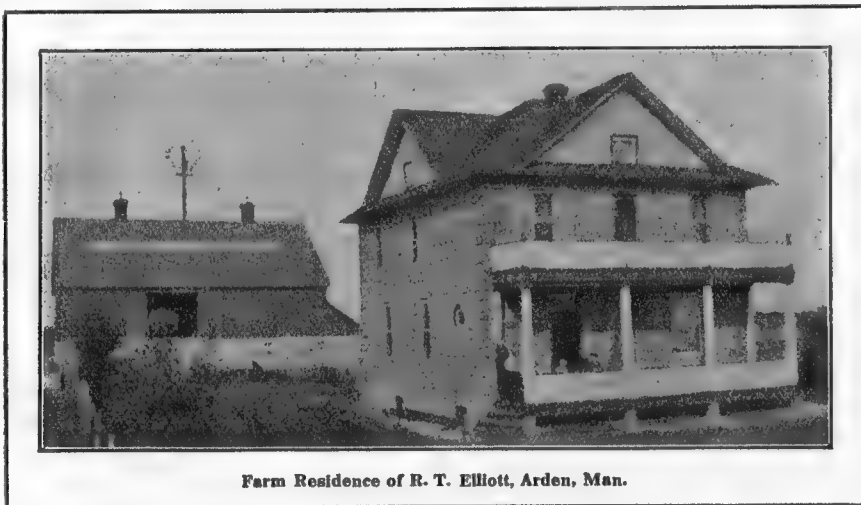
D. A. ROSS.

Glenora, Man.

ANOTHER ELEVATOR SCHEME

Editor, GUIDE:—The government having consented to meet the farmers in conclave with the view of bringing about the consummation of government ownership of elevators which has been asked for by the people, there is every reason to believe that the Grain Growers will at last gain the object of their ambition. Although everything at present looks favorable for government ownership we must not for a moment relax our vigilance especially when such an important issue is at stake. An error might cause no end of trouble and leave its lasting and injurious effect. It is scarcely possible at present to say what form of procedure the government will adopt to take over the interior elevator system. It has been recommended by some who are the most prominent in our farmers' association and who have carefully studied the question in all its details, that the government should purchase the elevators at their present value and use them, that is, as many of them that are equipped with the latest improved devices for handling and cleaning grain. It would, however, be expedient in some cases when the elevators were in a dilapidated condition, to pull them down and rebuild them. The question now naturally arises, "Will the elevator concerns sell their elevators to the government, or will they continue in the business in opposition, buying and selling grain?" No doubt, the majority of the elevator companies will sell their interest to the government as did the Bell Telephone System, still some of them may remain in the field for some time in opposition to the government, but these concerns could scarcely hope to compete with governmental elevators, especially when we take into consideration that the farmer will receive full value for his grain. These grain speculators will very soon sell their elevators to the government and invest their capital in some other more lucrative business.

Let me here explain that when we, as the grain growers of Western Canada, attack private ownership of elevators, we attack a condition—we do not attack personalities. If private ownership is a wrong condition, if it has been fruitful of corruption and public degeneration, it is not the past and present owners who are the only ones responsible. We, the farmers of Canada, who permit this condition to continue are responsible. Let us not as cowards blame others for what in the last instance is due to our own inactivity, apathy and lack of appreciation of the ideals of a true democracy. There are elevator managers in Canada who are men of the highest type. There are in this country able



Farm Residence of R. T. Elliott, Arden, Man.

on account of unemployment, which seems to beat the drink curse from a moral point of view by long odds. In order to give the readers of THE GUIDE some idea of how this unemployment problem is making headway in prosperity-ridden United States, I give some figures here, taken from the United States census reports as follows:

1880 (census of 1890) 15.1 per cent. unemployed.

1890 (census of 1900) 22.3 per cent. unemployed.

1903 (18th Labor Report) 49.81 per cent. unemployed.

And what is the cause of this idleness? On page 296 of this same 18th Labor Report, Commissioner Wright enumerates the superficial causes of unemployment as follows:

Establishment closed, unable to get work and slack work, 56.96 per cent.; Sickness, 23.65 per cent.; Vacation, 6.45 per cent.; Bad weather, 2.25 per cent.; Strikes, 2.07 per cent.; Accident, 1.66 per cent.; Other causes, 6.68 per cent.; Drunkenness, 0.26 per cent.

The above figures speak for themselves. It might be pointed out, however, that the 1.66 per cent. accidents include cases without number caused by "preventable" accidents on railroads, in factories and mines, because the owners have more regard for profits than safety appliances, which cost money. Another side of the question is the increase in rented homes. I take from the same sources the following figures:

The 1890 United States (census report,

that a revolution in the system of government follows. And we are at present in the midst of an industrial revolution. A revolution in the administration of the affairs of nations will be the inevitable outcome. The feudal lords of France could not see it. They wanted things to continue as they were; an uprising and bloodshed was the result. The feudal system passed away and the capitalist system took its place. The same will happen with the passing of the present system. Whether there is going to be much shedding of blood or not, time will tell. But, then, Christian nations are not afraid of the shedding of blood. They go to war as if it was a picnic. Besides, about 30,000 to 40,000 men, women and children lose their lives annually in mines, factories, railroads, etc., in the U.S. of America alone, mostly preventable.

So, why should the world's workers be afraid of a little blood shedding if they are driven to it? They surely have bled enough at the command of their exploiting masters, as far back as we can trace history. Socialists are opposed to war, they are opposed to shedding of blood; but the world was taken away from the workers by methods of bloodshed, and the "Sermon on the Mount," to which "Reader" refers, tells the workers quite plainly what to do. I quote from St. Matthew, chapter v: 5:

"Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth."

Well, when are the meek going to inherit the earth? They have waited

elevator men who are perfect in buying and selling of all kinds of grain, who, if serving the interests of the whole people rather than the interests of a private monopoly, would raise the elevator system of this country to the foremost place in the world. There are men in the service of the elevator people concerns, occupying the seats of directors, who realize the inequity and the attendant evils of private ownership. There are others in managing positions who denounce as strongly as any one the depravity of their stock gambling superiors. But these men will not come to their own until our elevator system is operated for public benefit rather than for private gain. Let it, therefore, be understood that it is the present inequitable system of monopoly that we denounce not the men who are the victims of our institutions.

A question of great moment and one on which there will be a diversity of opinion is—How is the system of elevators that is to be owned and operated by the government to be capitalized? I would recommend that the government borrow the required capital to finance the undertaking on a perpetual annuity, which ought to be had for $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, the amount to be secured by a government guarantee. I am strongly in favor of making the annuity perpetual. A great many contend and not without just reason, that we of the present generation, by paying off the indebtedness incurred in building elevators, on the instalment plan, would be imposing a tax each year on the grain growers to the amount of the sinking fund, that is to say, that the grain growers of this country would receive just that much less for their grain so that those who came after us would receive their heritage unencumbered. Now this would scarcely be fair after we had worked so arduously to bring about these concessions. Our prosperity by keeping up the good work we have commenced will receive material benefits which we of the present generation never dreamed of. Let us, therefore, keep up this agitation for a social and industrial democracy which is as yet but in the embryo stage, and just as sure as the sun climbs the mountain and gives forth his life giving qualities to every living thing, will the time come when the people shall not only have possession of the elevators, but of every public utility as well. I believe this scheme I have laid down to finance the government elevators will meet with the approval of many of the grain growers of the west. Still, I would like to have the expression of some of our eminent farmers on the subject. There is enough material for a full discussion on this subject through the medium of the press.

JAMES FLETCHER.

Kingman, Alta.

HE IS SATISFIED

The following has been received by the Grain Growers' Grain Company:

"I am well satisfied with the returns for my car of No. 3 Northern received today. I sold a few loads of the same wheat on the street and all I could get was No. 4, and once No. 3. To show you the difference in prices I refer to a load (exactly the same wheat) I sold to an elevator, December 28, 1909, gross weight being 114.30 bushels, dockage 2.30 bushels, price 72c. Whereas on 1140.50 bushels shipped to you, it grades No. 3 Northern, not one pound on the whole car dockage, and a net price to me of approximately 85 cents. I also sold a load of wheat on street today, No. 3 Northern, and got 80 cents for it, a spread of 5 cents between street and track prices. I am thoroughly convinced it pays to ship wheat to your company."

ARTHUR R. TANNER

Davidson, Sask.

NEED OF WISDOM

Editor, GUIDE:—I just want to tell you how glad I was when I saw in THE GUIDE for December how the Minister of Education had been sent by the Manitoba government to the Brandon convention, to say that they were willing to sit up and listen to the farmers and take over the line elevators. I have lived in Manitoba for twenty-four years and in my opinion this is the greatest boon the farmers ever got, yet it needs tact and common horse sense to bring this elevator question through right. I want to say right here that these men

will need to go to their closets and ask for higher wisdom than man's wisdom. I also see another political struggle, no less fiercer than our own, namely, the one in the Old Land with the budget. I believe that they have got a fine man as chancellor, Hon. David Lloyd-George, but there is Capt. Lansdowne with his creaking old ship and his mutinous crew. There he is, he has got to sail through the Narrows, with one eye on the weather glass and the other on the forecastle. Now, sir, who is it who is responsible for the scheme of things, whereby one man is engaged for life in grinding labor to win a bare and precarious subsistence for himself and when at the end of his days he claims at the hands of the community he served a poor pension of eight-pence a day, he can only get it through a revolution, and another man who does not toil receives every hour of the day, every hour of the night while he slumbers more than his poor neighbor receives for a whole year of toil. Where did the table of that law come from? Whose fingers inscribed it?

Nesbitt, Man. JAMES HARDWICK.

MARKETING FARM PRODUCE

Editor, GUIDE:—There is nothing that could engender widespread confidence in the cattle business so much as the statement of policy recently made through the government organ in Winnipeg. Those of us who have worked in season and out of season for the great object promised will all feel gratified. However, legislation must be watched closely by the committee appointed to do so at the convention. Some phases of this great question, together with others closely allied, which are not being discussed by the daily papers mentioned should be brought to the notice of the legislators. I was very much pleased with the able argument of Mr. Paynton in THE GUIDE. He hits the nail fairly on the head with reference to grading produce.

To put it as briefly as possible, my views are as follows: With the establishment of a public killing plant, the question of storage must be taken up. By moving at the right turn a storage for produce might be connected. With proper public storage the powers controlling grading, etc., might, with confidence, be approached. Then Mr. Paynton's proposition could be realized. I believe the bulk of shipment would still go through the country merchants, without upsetting the fair business relations described by him, but any dissatisfied customer would have to give up the old excuse for quitting the business as he could ship direct and get returns according to quality, just as the country merchant could do when acting as agent, without commission.

At present the two or three commission firms in the great combine grade the producer all right, but pay according to value of low grades, while they put the big profits of the high grades into their own pockets. With suitable government storage and grading the commission business could be done by our own Farmers' Company, or a farmer or merchant could negotiate direct with retailers, hotels or exporters (arrangements could be made to sell either on sample or on grade). Such storage and grading could apply equally well to the dead meat trade as shipped for storage, or to cattle or hogs shipped and slaughtered on the shipper's account to be graded and stored to his order, as in the case of grain. Meat and produce can be raised at half the cost in summer as compared with winter. At present the Combine buys at fall prices and retails at winter prices, with proper storage. They do not give the producer the same advantage, however.

MacGregor, Man. J. BOUSFIELD.

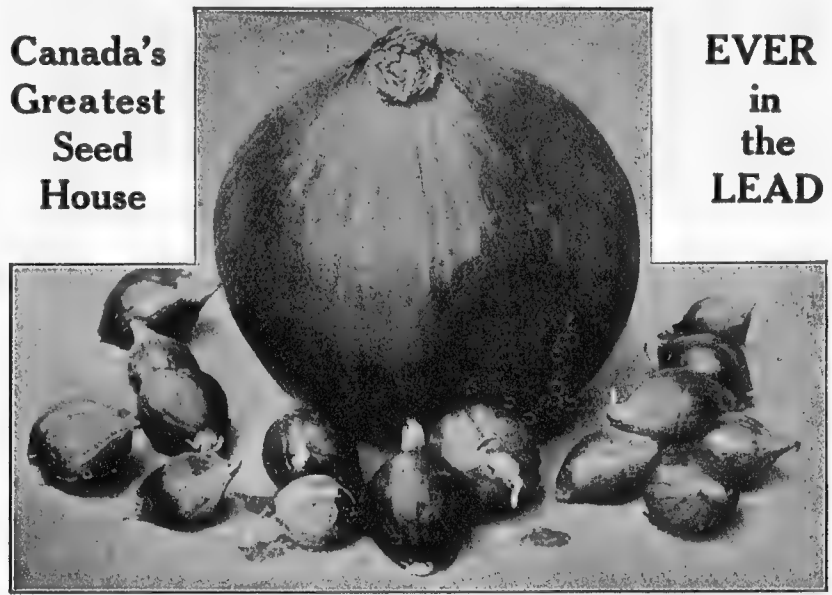
GRAIN GROWERS WILL REACH 300,000 MARK

Editor, GUIDE:—It is with pleasure that I renew my subscription to THE GUIDE. It is in a class by itself in that it helps the farmer to dispose of his produce to the best advantage, thereby giving him more money to spend for the comforts of life. Keep hammering away and I am sure you will have 300,000 farmers in the north west joined together for their mutual benefit and also for the benefit of mankind in general.

A. B. EVERTS.

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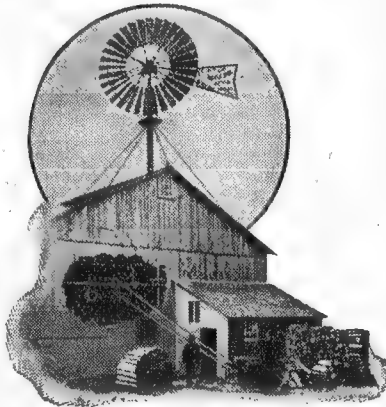
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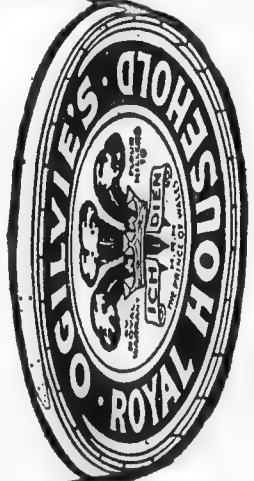
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THE RESURRECTION PLANT.

An extraordinary botanical specimen has been seen at Alexandria, near Grahamstown, C. C. It is the shape of a ball, and does not look unlike a hedgehog curled up. It is a shrunken, rounded ball of tightly coiled up leaves, dry, and apparently dead, but will live for hundreds of years without being planted or watered.

When immersed in tepid water one frond-like tip unfolds slowly outward, then another, and another, until in a short time the whole plant is resurrected, flattened out into a plate-like shape, and transformed into a lovely rosette of beautiful velvet, green, fern-like moss, both odd and marvellous. Such has been the experience of those who have made the experiment. It is the resurrection plant mentioned in Isaiah. It is sweet-scented, and one of the world's greatest wonders, for it grows without earth.

CHURCH EATEN BY DOGS.

Though not much harassed by such calamities as fires or earthquakes, the Eskimo villager has his own peculiar troubles to contend with.

Not long ago, the natives in the vicinity of Cumberland Sound, acting in conjunction with a visiting missionary, built a church out of the only building material available—namely, sealskins. A grand magic-lantern entertainment celebrated the great event. But, alas! a few nights later a sad fate befell the sealskin church. It was eaten by a pack of hungry Eskimo dogs. These savage creatures, starved almost to death, made a raid on the edifice during a blinding snow-storm. Managing to get on top of the roof, they soon tore holes in the sealskin covering, and, in spite of the exertions of the missionary and his entire congregation, they actually ran away with the greater portion of the frozen skins, which, at a safe distance, they proceeded to devour.

A GREAT SCRAP HEAP.

The largest scrap heap in the world is in San Francisco, a relic of the great fire which followed the earthquake of April, 1906. It is 40 feet high, 100 feet square, and contains 20,000 tons piled in one solid mass with the sides as plumb and true as a brick wall. This is the only one of four heaps of equal size and proportions which remains intact in its original size and shape, the other three having been drawn upon as material was needed.

At Madrid a royal decree has been issued creating an inheritance tax.

WAR ON WHITE PERIL.

The newly organized health bureau of Saskatchewan will shortly launch an anti-tuberculosis campaign throughout the province. It is proposed to establish local leagues in each of 41 electoral districts. Dispensaries will be established in various parts, where free treatment will be afforded, and in addition, a sanitarium is to be built, largely by popular subscription. A series of meetings will be held to arouse interest.

The International grain elevator at Clearwater was burned to the ground on February 7. 700 bushels of wheat were destroyed. The cause of the fire was unknown.

SAD LOSS TO GRAIN GROWERS

The death occurred at Swan River, February 7, of John P. Jones, one of the best known men in the district. Mr. Jones had occupied several public positions in the Swan River Valley, having been president of the Agricultural Society, the Grain Growers' Association, a school trustee, and also served one term as reeve of the municipality. In the death of Mr. Jones the Grain Growers' Association loses a very valuable member and the sad news will bring great regret to the associations throughout Manitoba. The late Mr. Jones was in attendance at the Brandon convention last December.

ANOTHER BIG C.N.R. PROJECT

Plans have been prepared for the new terminals and entrance into Montreal for the Canadian Northern, according to the statement of W. D. Barclay, manager of the Canadian Northern at Quebec, who said the plans were now ready and would be forwarded to Mackenzie and Mann for approval.

Mr. Barclay stated that the plans provided for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 and it is hoped that if they were approved the work would be completed within about two years.

Brief News

A. Stott, a farmer living north of Brandon, purchased the Dennison Farm of 320 acres near there for \$50 an acre.

Mrs. Isaac Wilson, of Birks Falls, Ontario, gave birth to four children, all girls, February 4. All are living and well.

James Coffrath arrived in New York, February 4. He is travelling on a wager of \$2,000 that he can go from Liverpool to San Francisco in ten days.

On February 5, the Dominion Government voted a grant of \$50,000 to the Paris flood victims. Turkey has given \$10,000 and New Zealand \$2,500.

George Bones, aged 21, patient in a Toronto hospital, committed suicide February 6, by stabbing himself with sharp pointed scissors, when lying within a few feet of other patients.

Death claims for over \$100,000 have been presented to the C.P.R. in connection with the Webbwood wreck. Rev. Mr. Childerhose, who was killed, carried an accident policy for \$10,000.

The Russian Council of Ministers has decided that the United States' proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways is not acceptable to the Russian government at present.

The Indians of St. Peters Reserve, near Winnipeg, believe that the comet seen in the western sky foretells some bad tidings to be greatly feared. The peasants in Russia are also terror stricken by the sight of the ball of fire speeding through space.

Half a dozen of Venice's historic canals ran dry a few days ago when the sea retired, leaving many vessels high and dry and transatlantic liners lying on their keels. The phenomenon created a panic in the city and many fled in fear of a tidal wave.

The Committee of the University of Copenhagen has completed its examination of Dr. Frederick A. Cook's original notes and has confirmed its previous conclusions that not the slightest proof that the explorer reached the North Pole has been submitted.

"Religion and government should not be separated," governor Harmon of Ohio, said recently to a Columbus church. "Government is or should be a religion, and the man who assumed an office as representative of the people should regard it as a sacred duty and as a religious service."

A unique but praiseworthy idea is that of Lawyer Bernard Rabbino, of New York, formerly chairman of the Legal Aid Bureau of the Educational Alliance, who announces that he is preparing a bill for introduction in the Legislature for the establishment of a police court to be known as the "Court of Domestic Relations," at which only cases of men abandoning their wives and children shall be tried. There are more than



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20,000 cases of wife desertions heard in the courts of New York city yearly.

In the House of Commons Mr. Graham, Minister of Railways, stated that the Quebec Bridge would cost \$17,000,000. The National Transcontinental Railway will be completed before the bridge, when a car ferry will be used. The amount of \$1,000,000 was voted for construction purposes, and this is in addition to \$3,000,000 which has been previously paid to the Quebec Bridge Company. This is the bridge that fell several months ago, and Hon. Mr. Graham said there was no reason to fear that the Government would not be able to enforce the clause and its agreement, providing for penalties. He had no great hope of collecting from the company itself, but the metal in the river was an asset. Mr. Borden said the whole story of the Quebec Bridge was a tale of neglect and mismanagement, and Houghton Lennox said that it was evident the company was not a real company, because it got behind with its interest to the Bank, the Government paying arrears.

"Whoever attempts to forestall progressive forestry and the conservation of our natural resources will get left in the dust raised by the wheels of progress."

SPRING AND SUMMER

1910 No. 119

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED.

TORONTO CANADA

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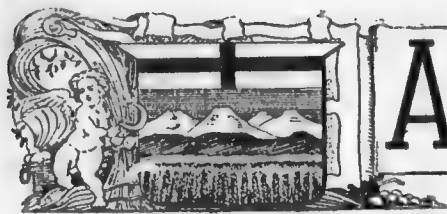
Though Easter comes very early this year, it was decided not to publish this Catalogue until we could illustrate the

Authentic Spring Styles.

We might have guessed at styles, made our Catalogue look just as attractive, and brought it out a month earlier; but we would not have been keeping faith with the thousands of customers who rely on us for authentic information. You will find the latest and best ideas in every garment pictured here, besides hundreds of novelties which our buyers, just returned from Europe, brought with them. A comparison of our prices with those found in any other catalogue will prove to you that it costs no more to be "in style," nor to supply yourself with this season's novelties, which are not obtainable at the shop near by. Your address on a post card will bring you this Catalogue free of charge.

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TORONTO



ALBERTA SECTION

EDWARD J. FREAM, Editor

The G.T.P. and Prairie Fire Losses

The following is taken from the Vegreville Observer of February 2, and if the facts are as stated in the article, there is every need of some regulations which will clip the power of these corporations:

"The G.T.P. will spend \$50,000 before it will pay prairie fire losses, so says G.T.P. Detective Murphy. The amount would more than pay all claims, would save all legal expenses, would materially assist the farmers in buying seed, putting up buildings, and again becoming productive citizens; but, rather than act justly towards those who would afterwards want the G.T.P. to haul their grain and produce to market, the company will spend \$50,000 in putting them out of business. If this is to be the general policy of the G.T.P. towards the public, it will be interesting to watch how long it can do business. Of course, Mr. Murphy may have been expressing a personal opinion, but if as a paid agent of the G.T.P., he is speaking for the company, it would seem to be about time that the subject should interest the public in a practical way.

"If the liability of the G.T.P. should be demonstrated at the coming trial and the court award damages, why should not the people of Alberta through the legislature, penalize the company if it refuses to pay; appeals the case, and, by a succession of appeals, seeks to wear out the resources of the claimants?

"The Alberta legislature at its last session guaranteed the bonds of the G.T.P. branch lines, and has the power to cancel that bond guarantee if the company will not do justice to part of the citizens of Alberta.

One Way to Secure Settlement

"Or, in order to assist the farmers (if an award should be given in their favor) the legislature might pass a resolution authorizing the provincial treasurer to pay all legal and reasonable claims and to let the province collect from the G.T.P., or fight the appeal, should one be made. It is up to the local members, Mr. Holden and the Hon. Duncan Marshall, to act and to act in a way which will bring results. For, whether or not a large number of citizens are to leave the country and carry with them a tale of woe, will depend upon efficient action on the part of the above and the legislature of which they are members.

"Last October the Hon. Mr. Cushing drove through part of the burnt area and saw for himself what damage had been done, and stated that it appeared to him that the settlers needed relief. The same have been waiting all winter to see what measure of relief the Alberta government would furnish. It may be that the Hon. the Minister of Public Works has been waiting for the meeting of the legislature before proposing a measure."

The above article shows the feeling of the residents of the affected district. As was explained at the annual convention of the U.F.A., this prairie fire was started by some of the G.T.P. section men, who were afterwards fined, thereby showing that there was a clear case. The fire was a disastrous one, many settlers losing everything they had, and seeing that by convicting the recognized employees of the G.T.P. it had been shown that the company was to blame, the natural conclusion was that the company would send out claims agents and speedily settle for all damages sustained, especially as these settlers will eventually become patrons of this railway; but corporations, railways in particular, seem to be guided by peculiar minds, and these people prefer to spend large sums rather than pay just claims, and the G.T.P. seems to be no exception to the rule.

Convention Favored Assistance

When the particulars of the losses incurred were brought to the attention of the U.F.A. convention the members were unanimous in their instructions to the executive to assist these unfortunate settlers in every way possible, and at

the first meeting of the new board the matter was fully discussed, with the result that a resolution was adopted requesting the government to assist the settlers in securing their just rights.

This resolution was presented to the government on February 3 and was favorably received, with the result that if necessary, the government will start on action against the G.T.P. and carry it right through to the Privy Council if the railway company are prepared to go that far, so in this instance anyway the railway officials will not have matters all their own way.

The railway companies must learn that they can no longer bluff the settler out of his just claims, but must settle up like any individual, and as long as the United Farmers of Alberta are working the railway company will not have much peace till they do settle.—E. J. Fream.

EDWELL UNION

There was a fair attendance of members to hear the reports of delegates to the annual convention at the last meeting of Edwell Union.

Mr. Comer spoke at some length on the proceedings at the convention, especially in regard to the pork packing establishment and the members generally were pleased to hear that this would

PLEASANT VALLEY UNION

Copy of minutes of meeting of farmers held in the Morrison Hall, Pleasant Valley, Thursday, January 27. About 25 farmers present; four new members were enrolled, making a total membership of 17. The

from the president of the union, Mr. Fred Freeman, who was unavoidably absent.

After the election of the following new members, J. F. Peterson, S. J. Wolden and Mens Rud, the ordinary business of the union was set aside to allow Mr. Newton, who, with Mr. Freeman, was delegate to the convention at Edmonton, to give a report of the same. The secretary was able to give the meeting a complete and concise report of the most successful convention and farmers' gathering that has yet been held in the province. The meeting was then adjourned. HAYDEN NEWTON, Secretary-Treas.

PRESENTED RESOLUTIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT

On Friday afternoon, February 4, the board of directors of the United Farmers of Alberta waited on the provincial government and presented the resolutions passed by the annual convention. The conference, which lasted over two hours, was a most agreeable one and the members of the government showed that they were prepared to meet the farmers and carry out their wishes.

Although it is not yet time to know just what the government will do, the members of the United Farmers of Alberta who were present were well pleased with the promises given and with the general tone of the government.

It is hoped before the session is over that several important pieces of legislation asked for by the United Farmers of Alberta will have been placed on the statute books of the province.

AIMS OF FARMERS' UNIONS

The following presidential address of J. P. Lauril, of Namaka branch, U.F.A., is worthy of the consideration of every member of the association. He spoke as follows:

Section 2 of the constitution consists of 16 sub-sections, which form or specify the objects of the Association, and these I will roughly group into the following



Kitchen Garden on Farm of Mr. Rice Sheppard, Strathcona, Alta.

soon be an accomplished fact. Messrs. Pixley and Walton spoke on the chilled meat project and other matters, which were listened to with interest. It was to be regretted that the vice-president, who was a delegate, could not be present as he had copious notes of the proceedings. However, members will look forward with interest and expectation to the next meeting on February 23, to hear his report.

G. Healy, of Hill End, was proposed for membership and accepted.

The secretary read a letter with regard to the supply of fencing and barb wire, which was laid over till the next meeting.

farmer requesting his presence at this meeting.

A. R. GILES, Sec.-Treas.

ROSELAND UNION

The regular meeting of the Roseland union, No. 15, United Farmers of Alberta, was held at the store in Gwynne on Saturday, February 5, when the following members were present: Vice-President J. Maygard; Secretary-Treasurer Hayden Newton; Messrs. Jensen, A. T. Womacks, C. Maygard, Williams Waters, Denton, Moon, Humbhe and Roth, with a number of visitors. An apology was received

heads, (1) Material; (2) Educational; and (3) Social.

Sub-sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 15 and 16 may be classed under the heading "Material," as they deal with the interests of the producer of grain and live stock, advising efforts to secure the building of elevators, granaries, cold storage, etc., so that the producer may be enabled to hold his products till he thinks the markets are giving an advantageous price; to open up new markets; to keep in touch with the work of other places so that farmers may operate intelligently in planting and marketing; and to voice their grievances and to assist by their

ripe experience, the Government in passing new legislation to meet changing requirements and conditions.

The farmer as a rule is not a greedy individual, but surely he is entitled to his own. "Equity" is his motto. Hitherto he has been practically in the hands of strongly organized speculators and combines, and had perforce to dance to their piping. If organization is against us, surely we have done wisely in organizing to resist those bodies who have done nothing to merit a share in the profits earned by the producer.

Farming is hard work and risky work, the farmer having to contend against adverse natural circumstances, and it is too bad to have him further burdened by unnatural adverse conditions in the shape of trusts and combines, which are without doubt prejudicial to the best interests of the country.

Many benefits of the Union will appeal to our minds. We are expected to help each other and by mutual intercourse many a pleasant and profitable hour will be spent and many a dollar will, I hope, be saved. It is quite apparent also that a representation to Parliament from the Association, on matters affecting the agricultural interests of the province, would have great weight and more likely to be treated with respect by our legislators, and would thereby be the means of preventing vicious legislation and loss to not only the farming community, but to the country. It should be remembered that the farmer is the backbone of Alberta, eye of the world, and is therefore entitled by right to have some say in its government.

Educational.—Sub-sections 6 and 13 enjoin us to educate the young men of the nation on their rights, duties and responsibilities, so that they may understand the evil effects of vicious legislation upon their calling; to watch legislation affecting public questions, and discuss the effect upon the wealth producer. To hold meetings for the discussion of subjects pertaining to the production, varieties of grain and live stock and the best means of marketing the same.

"Success in agriculture in the future lies in the application of scientific methods." These are the words of one of the leading British authorities on agriculture, Professor James Long. Some people will think that in this country there is at the present time no necessity for practicing the scientific method, at least for a number of years to come, as the fertility of the soil is such that continuous crops of cereals may be grown for years without materially lessening the yields.

This may be true but after that, what then? One of our so-called farmers, and I use the qualification advisedly, is credited with saying: "I know perfectly well that continuous wheat raising exhausts the soil, but I am taking the risk and will go on growing wheat until the soil will grow it no longer, and then I will sell out to the tenderfoot and move west." A Scottish Agricultural Commission made a tour of Canada in the fall of 1908. It was composed of men prominent in the various branches at home and accustomed to apply the scientific method on their farms, but their impression (as expressed in the phrase they coined, "wheat mining") is not creditable to us Canadian farmers. In fact we are "miners" instead of farmers. I am sure if we could devise a rotation suitable to our climatic conditions, a variety would be added to the work which would enhance the pleasure of the farmer's life. The wheat miner is liable to have as little interest in life as the laborer who uses pick and shovel all the year round.

Now the question might be asked: What is the definition of scientific method? It is to understand the composition of soils and the reason why certain methods of preparing the ground are practised; to know good seed from inferior; to understand the germination of seeds and to be as conversant with the life history of plants as you are of your own; to have a sound knowledge of all farm animals so as to be able to select the best types for the district, after which you will realize that raising "scrubs" of any kind is a poor paying policy; to practice intensive culture which necessitates a knowledge of manures so as to make up the deficiency of the necessary chemical elements extracted by the different kinds of crops; to practice a rotation so as to do away with the wasteful practice of summer fallow; to be able to follow the markets intelligently and generally to acquire such a knowledge as will justify us in calling our profession scientific, which it surely will become of

necessity. The farmer who looks into the future and provides therefor will be the successful man in the end. To attain all this will require the education and study as well as practical experience, and we must have ways and means of getting the necessary instruction.

As a rule the average farmer cannot afford in the early stages of working up his farm to experiment, and it is wise policy to leave it to the other fellow. The other fellow in our case is Government and Government is doing its best by means of agricultural colleges, experimental farms, and free distribution of prime seeds to assist the farmer to raise only of the best. It is realized that scientific training is a necessity, hence these institutions.

Our community is, however, small yet, and some distance away from these educational centres, so that if we want to keep in the race we must try a system of home study. That can be obtained to an extent by means of our Union and the hearty co-operation of all the members. If the Union is to fulfil its mission, particularly with regard to educational matters, it is absolutely necessary that each member should contribute of his wisdom and knowledge, no matter whether it be extensive or narrow. Every little helps. It would be manifestly unfair to leave the burden to a few, and your Executive hope that you will rally together, give and take, thereby laying the foundation of a successful Union, and for that part of it a successful life, all tending to the good of the community and the country of our adoption.

Social.—We now come to the lighter side of our subject, and though termed lighter, it is none the less important. "To promote social intercourse." We men folks as a rule have sufficient vanity in our coming and going to shake off the deadly ennui which is almost bound to envelop the settler in a sparsely populated country, but we must remember that the women folks have not the same opportunities. It is therefore our solemn duty to do what is possible to lighten their burden by providing if possible a little innocent relaxation from the drudgery of the farm, by arranging some social gathering so that our women folks may meet together to spend a few happy hours. This is quite possible, forming as it does one of the objects of the Union, and we should take care that it is one not to be allowed to fall into abeyance. We could not do without the women folks, though the bachelors in the district may be a living example to the contrary.

To help us to accomplish that we must have modern conveniences, and the first step in that direction is the provision of good roads and bridges. Local improvement can be obtained in lots of ways. Environment has a decided influence upon the human mind, so that the more picturesque and beautiful we can make our surroundings, the better people we will become. It devolves, therefore, upon each of us to strive towards the ideal. I have heard it said that the farmer is a materialist. Let us by our conduct and actions remove the imputation. We were not sent into the world to be mere money grubbers. We were given an intelligence to appreciate and enjoy the higher things in life, and a good beginning towards that end may be attained by cultivating a taste for the beautiful. This applies to the village as well. The owners of village sites show discrimination in selecting suitable ground, should dispose of the lots only to parties who are prepared to build thereon forthwith, should increase the size of lots so as to allow of garden area, and should lay out the village on modern garden city plan, providing for its natural growth and for increased traffic.

No one should grudge putting their best into schools, as these institutions are the manufactories of our future men and women. Give the children every chance to become useful citizens of our Empire. Show a practical interest in them, let them understand that you wish them to become first class citizens, and you as well as they will have begun to broaden your views of life.

Cultivate the study of good literature. Leave your farm alone for a little. Relax, and take an active interest in other subjects, and there is little fear but what your view of the world will be enlarged, beyond the confines of eternal wheat.

Let us stick together for mutual improvement and we shall have a Union second to none in the province.

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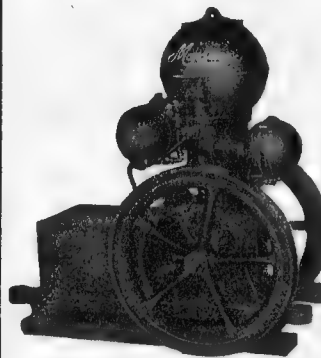
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Manitoba Agricultural Societies Successful Convention

Complete success attended the annual convention of Manitoba Agricultural Societies, which was held at the Agricultural College in Winnipeg last week, and at which there were upwards of 150 delegates present. The report of the managing director was presented by Principal Black, although J. J. Golden, who occupies that position, was present. He drew attention to the fact that nine years ago there had only been 2,000 farmers enrolled as members of these societies, whereas now there were between 6,000 and 7,000. The past year had been one of substantial progress.

A considerable discussion took place as to why the societies had been taken away from the management of Principal Black, and handed back to the Department of Agriculture. A motion was carried unanimously that the work be returned to Principal Black's control, and that he be given such assistance on the college staff as will enable him to carry it on successfully.

J. J. Golden presided at a meeting of delegates from the various agricultural societies who met to arrange the dates for the summer fairs, and the number of judges required for each. Miss Juniper, who is to have charge of the domestic science section, met the advisory board to decide what could be taken up during the four months' course which is to start May 1. She has returned to Macdonald College to complete her work there.

On Wednesday evening Hon. Robert Rogers presided in the absence of Premier Roblin at a joint meeting of the agricultural societies, the dairy association and the short course students, and at which he announced that, realizing the importance of agricultural education, the government had placed \$80,000 in the estimates for the maintenance of the Agricultural College. He also said that additional land would be added to the Agricultural College property, and that the dairy building, which had been destroyed by fire, would be rebuilt.

On Thursday morning a deputation of delegates representing the agricultural societies interviewed the Manitoba government and submitted three resolutions, which they wished the government to take action upon. The first of these was a request that the management of the agricultural societies should be re-transferred back from the Department of Agriculture and placed in the hands of Principal Black of the Agricultural College, who formerly managed them. The next resolution submitted was one proposing a new sliding scale of grants from the provincial government to provincial agricultural societies. The third resolution had reference to the proposed household science course at the Agricultural College. The resolution asked for a separate building attached from the college for this purpose. It also recommended more accommodations in the present college for the young men of the province. The acting premier, Hon. Robert Rogers, in response to the first resolution, said that the management had been turned over to the agricultural department at Mr. Black's own request, because, owing to the great increase in his work, he could not do this without more assistance. Hon. Mr. Rogers promised due consideration of the resolution submitted.

Some of the best talent in Canada in connection with agricultural life attended the convention, giving addresses and lectures during the week it was in session. The interest was sustained to the last hour, and all who attended the lectures and classes derived very great pleasure and profit in so doing. Some of the prominent lecturers and speakers were: Senator Daniel Derbyshire, Hon. President, Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association; G. H. Grisdale, of Ottawa; Prof. Green, of St. Anthony Park, Minnesota; Dr. Baird, Manitoba College; George Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa; Prof. Broderick; Miss Juniper, Dean of School of Household Science, MacDonald College, Quebec, who will

take charge of the domestic science department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, May 1; Dr. Speechly, Pilot Mound; Prof. Bedford; Dr. F. Torrance; and Dr. Leeming, Bacteriologist for the city of Winnipeg.

The range of subjects taken up and discussed at the convention included everything from flower and bee culture to the growing of grain and the improvement of the live-stock industry. Papers were read on the growing of alfalfa, corn, and other succulent fodder products; on butter making problems, selection of beef steers, the dairy industry (by J. W. Mitchell, Prof. of Dairy Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College); also on horticultural subjects, improving of farm homes, beautifying rural school grounds, apple growing, cultivating nursery patches, flower culture, and the growing of all classes of grain. There was a very large exhibit of seed grains.

The lectures in the farmers' short course were very well attended and every one of them was of very great value to the farmers. Instruction was given on almost every subject pertaining to farm life.

The convention closed at five o'clock, Friday afternoon, and those who had charge of the arrangements are to be congratulated upon its great success.

The higher the prices of food-stuffs go, the lower the most of us have to live.

A mean farmer worshipped the ground his wife walked on, and so he never gave her a chance to get away from home.

Ex-President Roosevelt has informed the Smithsonian Institution that up to December 15 last the expedition under his direction had collected 8,846 specimens of vertebrates, a large number of mollusks and other invertebrates, several thousand plants, about 2,000 photographs and a variety of other specimens, including anthropological materials.

A Hague dispatch to London says Holland will strongly support the American proposition for a permanently sitting Court of Arbitration.

A fine quality of paper is now to be made from rice-straw at Port Arthur, Texas. A large paper-mill is being erected there at an estimated cost of five hundred thousand dollars.

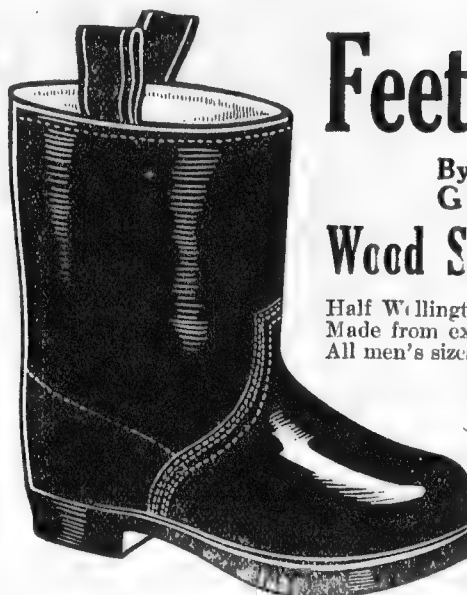
According to advices from Chuichupa, Mexico, the Indians in that vicinity are in an ugly mood and an uprising is probable. Colonists report a number of cattle driven away by the Indians.

The Russian Admiralty is planning to send a group of officers to America to study battleship construction. American battleships are considered in Russia to represent the most advanced types in the world.

John Moore Butler, who reached the end of his ninety-ninth year on Sunday, January 16, signalized the entrance upon his one hundredth year by becoming a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Ocean Grove. He never before belonged to any church.

A goodly proportion of the members of the new English parliament have said that they were in favor of woman suffrage. In the thirty-one by-elections held since the beginning of 1908 only nine of the sixty-nine candidates declared themselves opposed to the measure.

If a full regiment of men had been annihilated in a battle yesterday the news would have sent a quiver over the whole continent. But last year in Pennsylvania coal mines a full regiment perished, 1,045 men. Beside the dead there was recorded a list of 2,198 injured. Industry is very literally a warfare. Bring up the forces of humanity to make it less bloody.



Feet Kept Dry

By wearing our famous
Grained Leather

Wood Soled Boots "Lumbersoles"

Half Wellington Style as shown.
Made from extra quality leather.
All men's sizes—6 to 12.....

\$2.25

This is a grand boot for the Spring, very light and comfortable, does not "draw" the feet like rubbers. No farmer or outside worker should be without a pair. Men's Extra Quality, 2 buckle style \$1.50; Women's sizes \$1.25; Children's Extra Quality, fine lacing style \$1.25. Try them for the whole family, you will be delighted. Cash with order. :: :: Goods sent by return.

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Use a Canchester Burner

The only burner that saves you coal oil because it does not burn off the wick. Call and see practical demonstration. If interested, or if unable

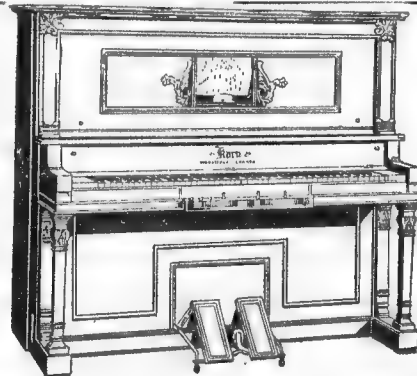
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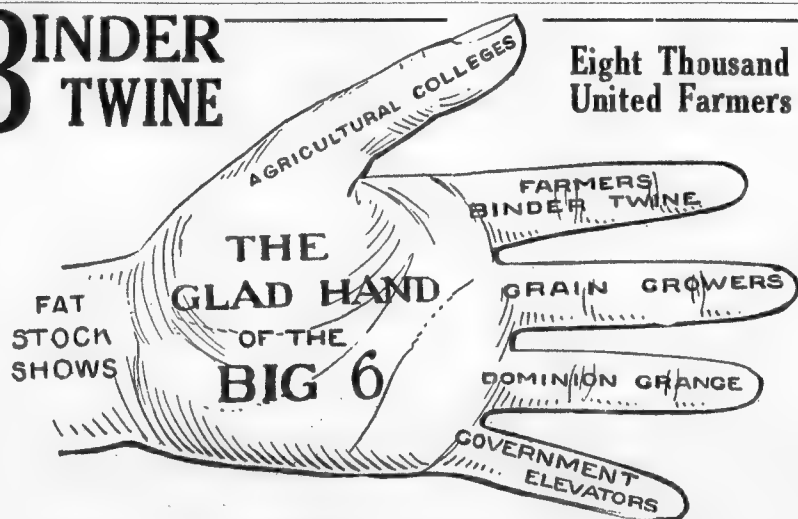
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KARN and MORRIS PLAYOR PIANOS best in the market. Parlor and Church Organs shipped from the Factory. Write to

CHAS. GRABAN, Portage la Prairie, Man.

BINDER TWINE

Eight Thousand
United Farmers



ASK the Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers throughout the country to realize that our Agents are all Farmers, and that this Company is putting forth herculean efforts to prevent the corral of all our Canadian manufacturing interests such as now exists in the United States. Don't use us as a whipping post. We assure you that our twine is going to people this season again at actual cost, while we have one of the finest mills in America. Every ball of our twine is guaranteed strictly in accordance with Dominion Government regulations. We are the only Binder Twine Company today in the Dominion fighting for the Farmer against Monopoly and Combine. Write for an agency, samples and information. Don't be humbugged or get this Company confused with any other.

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Brantford, Ont.

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WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 5c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms for Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of THE GUIDE, any advertisements of a false or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange Stock, Machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORNS.—Shorthorn dairy cows at \$50 to \$75 each; young bulls at \$35 to \$70; grade cows and stockers supplied remarkably cheap.—J. Bousfield, Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man. 18c

FOR SALE.—GARTON'S PEDIGREE SEED Oats. One dollar per bushel, F.O.B. South Qu'Appelle. Box 136, South Qu'Appelle, Sask. 25c

FOR SALE.—THOROUGHbred SCOTCH Collie Puppies, five months old; bred from good working and registered stock; full pedigree with each.—For price and particulars, apply A. Common, Esterhazy, Sask. 24c

FOR SALE THOROUGHbred B. M. Cockerels at \$2.50 each. Also Buff Orpington hens at \$1.90 each to clean out stock, as I'm going exclusively into Black Rocks. Wesley North, Franklin, Man. 20c

FARM FOR SALE.—480 ACRES, 220 UNDER Cultivation; abundance good water; good for grain and stock; telephone. \$1000 down, balance to suit at 7 per cent. Address, Box 16, Birtle, Man. 20c

WANTED, PARTIES HAVING HOLSTEIN Bulls, fourteen months old or over, for sale, to correspond with John Stewart, Box 54, Crystal City, Man. 26c

WANTED, PARTIES HAVING DUROC JERSEY Sows for Sale to correspond with N. C. Munson, Fannyville, Man. 30c

A SNAP.—960 ACRES, FENCED; 340 BROKEN, 140 ready for drill, 85 heavy bush, 300 pasture; well and springs; never-failing creek running through; soil deep black loam; clay subsoil. 1 stone, 2 frame, 1 log stable, hog pen, 2 granaries, implement shed, hen house, log house. This farm is in an English settlement, 2½ miles from live Manitobatown (school, rink, churches, 5 elevators, 200 miles from Winnipeg). Farm has grown 45 bushels of wheat to acre. 2 sets of all implements free to purchaser. Horses and stock at valuation. Chance of a lifetime. Owner sick and ordered to California. Don't delay but write at once if you have \$6,000 cash, balance half crop payments. Price \$20 an acre.—H. W. Weddell, Solagirth, Man. 30c

WANTED, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, GOOD point, no opposition. Good chance for side lines. Shop ready for occupation.—Chas. Dobson, Berton, Man. 30c

WHITE WYANDOTTE ROOSTERS, PURE- bred, \$2.00 each, during March only.—Mrs. Malcolm, Birtle, Man. 30c

FOR SALE, TWO REGISTERED CANADIAN bred Stallions, cheap; Nos. 6953 and 6952. Apply, John R. Waddell, Sperling, Man. 30c

SECTION FOR SALE OR RENT, 3¼ MILES from McAuley; school on farm; 100 acres broken; new buildings. Will pay renter for breaking.—Apply Box 165, Fleming, Sask. 30c

SEED OATS FROM GARTON SEED, 75c; Seed Barley, 50c; bags extra on rails Duck Lake. Snider's Best Early Potatoes, 15c. lb. F. S. Mathews, Silver Grove, Sask. 30c

RED FIFE WHEAT, RAISED FROM ONE kernel which produced 1,400. Potatoes, six superior varieties to choose from. T. Rowan, Macgregor, Man. 30c

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line, per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the look-out for additions to their herds or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the west, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES.—STOCK of all ages for sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 24c

HEREFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 25c

"As the sun brightens the world, so let our loving kindness make bright this home of our habitation."—R. J. Stevenson.



Such a United Family

A young lady who possessed a small amount of furniture, including a piano, decided to move to the country. So she advertised for room and board with a family "musically inclined."

One answer received seemed to fill the bill completely:

"Deare Miss:—We think we kin sute you with room and bord if you preefer to be where there is musick. I play the fiddel, my old woman plays the orgin,



Mrs. Gruff: "What did you do George when the burglars got into the house."
Mr. Gruff: "Do? Just what they told me, I've never had my own way in this house yet."

my dotter Jule the akordien, my other dotter the bango, my son Hen the gittar, my son Jim the fload and koronet, and my son Clem the bas drum, whiles allufus sings gospell hims in wich we would be glad to have you jine both voice and pianny if you play it. We play by

ear. Wen we all git started there is reel musick in the air. Lit us know if you be coming."

All Hope Gone

This most persistent lover seemed to make no progress with the object of his affection; she gave him no apparent encouragement. Finally he said:

"My dear Gertrude, can you give me no hope—none whatever?"

"No, my dear boy, I cannot; not one speck of hope—for I am going to marry you."

ENTERPRISE

Lady (who has been shown over one of the ships, to sailor who has been her guide): "What a pity gratuities are forbidden on your ship!"

Sailor: "So was apples, mum, in the garden of Eden."

DIPLOMATIC.

Sunday passed, Tuesday rolled around, and still his tall form did not loom in the vestibule when the cuckoo clock was sounding eight. Thursday he came, and the beautiful girl was burning with rage.

"So this is the way you neglect me! she hissed. "What have you to say for yourself? Why didn't you come?"

"I couldn't," faltered the young man. "I had dyspepsia, and the doctor advised me not to come."

"What? The doctor told you not to come and see me because you had dyspepsia?"

"Well, he told me to keep away from all sweets."

The next moment she had him seated on the parlor sofa, telling him he was the nicest young man in all the world.—Exchange.

Patience.—They say she got all her furniture on the instalment plan?

Patrice.—She did. She has had four husbands, and she got a little furniture with each one.—Yankee Statesman.

QUESTION DRAWER

This department of the Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

HAY IN SASKATCHEWAN

H. J. Rouleau.—The farmers in this part of the province are hard pressed for hay. What would be the best variety of hay to grow? How should the land be prepared and seeded? The land here is as good and as heavy as the best.

Ans.—There are two grasses which have proven very successful in Saskatchewan, Awnless Brome and Western Rye grass. The former is a Perennial with running root stalks somewhat similar to quack grass. It has a great abundance of roots practically filling the first few inches of the soil with them. It is thus an excellent soil binder, equally as good as natural prairie grasses. It comes on early in the spring, bears a very heavy foliage, thus rendering it very valuable both as hay and pasture. It gives a good after-math, keeping green until late in the fall, and is a good hay for both horses and cattle, but must not be fed in too large quantities to horses. This grass requires a good seed bed as free from weeds as it is possible to have it. If there is danger of the soil blowing it would be better to plow stubble in the spring about three inches deep, sow the grass seed broadcast at the rate of about 15 pounds to the acre, and then harrow. The harrowing will bring up the stubble and will prevent blow-

ing. In case weeds come they should be cut off once or twice during the season in order to give them a set-back and give the grass a chance to grow. When hay is to be made of Awnless Brome grass, it should be cut when it first comes to bloom. If it is to be left for seed, it should be cut with a binder, tied into bundles, and stooked as wheat or oats, about ten to twelve days from the time it would have been cut for hay. If brome grass is seeded heavier than indicated above, it will become sod-bound too soon and will not have the best results for hay, though it will be good as pasture. The objectionable feature about brome grass is the difficulty in getting rid of it. A great number of farmers dislike it very much on this account, while others are quite successful in eradicating it. Brome grass can be killed by plowing the roots up to the hot sun and wind in August. It should not be plowed in June if killing is intended.

Western Rye is a grass native to the prairies. It is a very nutritious grass if cut while the stems are still green and sappy. It has a tendency to mature very quickly, the stems growing hard and woody. In this state it does not make good hay as there is a very small leaf growth to this grass. Unlike Awnless Brome, it has a fibrous root like timothy and is very easily eradicated. It does not produce a good pasture or as good an aftermath as Awnless Brome, but it yields well as hay, per acre. The land should be prepared for it the same as Awnless Brome and about 15 pounds of seed sown per acre. If putting down some of this grass in the spring, it would be well to put two or three pounds of alsike or red clover along with it. If the clover should grow, it would be a very valuable adjunct.

Imperial Hotel

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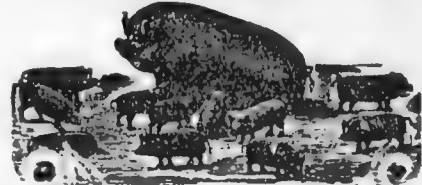
MELVILLE

THE BASE OF OPERATIONS

Melville, a place unknown less than three years ago, is now a flourishing divisional point of the G.T.P., and has now received a further impetus by the recent announcement of the Dominion Minister of Railways that the Hudson Bay Railway will be proceeded with this year. Melville real estate is rapidly increasing in value, and there are splendid opportunities for investment open to the man with a little ready money. Write for illustrated booklet and maps.

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The Franklin G.G.A. are open to receive tenders for a car-load of Binder twine to be delivered at the Franklin station on or before July 15th. Terms to be F.O.B. at Franklin and C.O.D. or in ten days after delivery. Good security given. G.H. BLACKWELL, Sec., Box 20, Franklin, Man.

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Now is the time to engage men for the coming Spring and Summer. Write, stating number and particulars regarding what help you want to

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Lost

The money sent to Eastern Canada or the U.S. for Nursery stock is lost, for 90 per cent. of such stock is worthless here. Send for our free catalogue of hardy home-grown trees and plants. 50 years' experience in this climate. Only varieties adapted to the Prairie Provinces supplied. Seed Potatoes.—BUCHANAN NURSERY Co., Winnipeg, St. Charles P.O., Man.

HAIL INSURANCE

Continued from page 11

system be established. The revenues of the said system to be paid by a tax not exceeding two cents per acre, all land to be subject to said assessment, providing that any resident ratepayer to be allowed to register out one section or less from the assessment and participation in the benefits."

This resolution, it was thought, would secure payment of a tax from all speculators and large farmers. The small farmers and ranchers would have an opportunity to register a part of their land out of assessment and not pay taxes for which they would receive no benefit.

SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP

The Grain Growers' convention at Prince Albert placed itself on record as strongly opposed to an extension of time for the settlement duty to begin on homesteads to South African veterans. It was pointed out to the convention that a great majority of the scrip still unplaced is held by speculators. The veterans who have not yet located will have plenty of time before the expired date in December, 1910. The Grain Growers did not approve of the idea that speculators should buy in the scrip at approximately \$200 and then advance the price to \$700. There were some South African veterans at the convention who expressed themselves forcibly on the matter and demanded that no extension of time be given. A strong resolution was passed, asking the Dominion government not to extend the time, as it would be merely giving more money to speculators and holding back settlement in the west. This resolution was at once wired to the government at Ottawa.

LOWERING THE TARIFF

There is but one opinion among the farmers of Western Canada on the tariff, so far as can be judged in the action of the conventions held in the three provinces. The fact that farm machinery manufactured in Canada sells at a lower price in Great Britain than it does in Canada is due to the protective tariff. The farmers believe that they should be able to buy the machinery as cheap as it is sold anywhere else. The only way they see of doing this is by having the tariff cut down. The Grain Growers' convention at Prince Albert passed an unanimous resolution asking that the tariff on farm implements be reduced so that the home purchaser would be able to get these implements as cheaply as the outside work. The Ottawa government was also asked to accept the offer of the United States government for reciprocal free trade in farm implements.

CHILLED MEAT INDUSTRY

The farmers of Saskatchewan are at one with the farmers of Manitoba and Alberta in the desire to improve conditions under which live stock is marketed. The subject came before the Prince Albert convention and was discussed at considerable length. Jas. Bower, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, was present and gave the convention the benefit of an investigation made last year himself in marketing conditions in British Columbia. It was explained at the convention by delegates that the meat trade was now in the hands of monopolists and that the farmers did not get a square deal and that there was but little incentive to continue at present in the raising of live stock. It was felt that some immediate action must be taken and the convention passed a resolution recommending the establishment of municipal abattoirs under government control. To supplement this and to provide for a national chilled meat industry, it was decided to work in conjunction with the farmers of Alberta and Manitoba and a resolution was passed requesting the Dominion government to take hold of the matter. The provincial government was asked to urge the necessity of immediate action upon the Dominion government, by so doing it was hoped that a chilled meat export trade could be worked out which would provide a profitable industry for the farmers of the west. The Grain Growers of Saskatchewan are now in line with those of the other provinces in dealing with the live stock and chilled meat industry.



Unanimous on Terminal Elevators

The resolution demanding that the Dominion Government take over the terminal elevators was received with great enthusiasm at the Prince Albert convention. In view of the fact that the Alberta farmers needed elevator facilities at the Pacific Coast, the Saskatchewan convention asked the Dominion Government to provide such elevators as well as acquire the elevators at the lake front. The chief speech on the elevator question was made by George Langley, M.L.A.

In his opening remarks he spoke briefly on the internal elevator question as follows:—

"We had an idea that we were hammering against three governments, all of which would be a great deal too strong for us. You all remember the cartoon that appeared in THE GUIDE some time ago, where three premiers were represented as looking out of an elevator, and the Grain Growers' Association were represented in the form of artillery, and had just fired a shot into it. I think it was my good friend Mr. Scott, who looked out and said: 'Another shot like that will settle us.' We did give them another crack and it did settle him."

Down at Ottawa

Mr. Langley then detailed to the convention results of his two visits to Ottawa in connection with terminal elevators. "We had," he said, "a number of railway officials there who were prepared to explain to the government that all our ills were imaginary. After the first meeting we allowed the matter to stand a while. Last year, in company

showing that one pound of dirt added to one bushel of wheat in 1,000,000 bushels at 60 cents amounted to \$10,000. If the grain happened to reach the figures of last year it meant an immense sum of money.

"We have no right," continued the speaker, "to allow any man to be in a position of that kind."

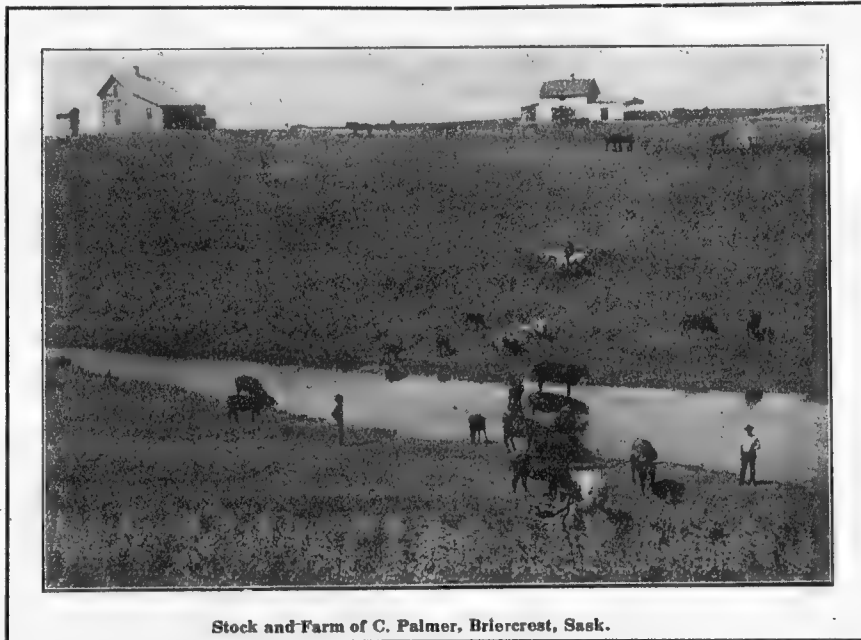
One of the millers in Ontario had informed him that in the larger elevators it was possible to manipulate as he had stated. If the association persisted in their demand, that demand would be acceded to. "I don't suppose they want to do it because monied men always have influence with the government and those of us who have nothing much more than muscle and a determination to use it are patted on the back and called the time-honored backbone of the country. At the same time, it is in the sense that perhaps after all we shall strike a blow against them that makes the politicians of either side anxious to do those things we want them to do."

Will Aid The West

Mr. Langley then proposed an amendment to his original motion to include the west in the system of acquired elevators. "If," he said, "we are to gain a victory, it must be for the whole Dominion and not for a certain section." Victory was already in sight, and it must be for the good of the whole country.

The resolution was then put to the meeting in its amended form and carried with the utmost enthusiasm. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, nearly all the terminal



Stock and Farm of C. Palmer, Briercrest, Sask.

with Mr. McKenzie, of the Manitoba Grain Growers, I paid Ottawa another visit. At Fort William we stayed off and visited the elevators there with a view to gaining some knowledge, and I must confess that when we came away, I, at least, knew a little less of the workings of it than I did previously.

Finally, we had our interview with Sir Richard Cartwright, and we were surprised to find that during the interval that elapsed there was a considerable difference in the knowledge of the minister in connection with the matter. He had thought it over. Probably, they had remembered that there was a large number of people having votes in the western country who wanted something done, and meant to have it done. There are a large number of people in this country who refuse to pledge themselves to any party, (and I would not be sorry to see that number grow) unless that party makes up its mind to study the needs of the people. At Ottawa we presented our old arguments as strongly as possible. There is nothing so susceptible to manipulation as grain, when you put it in the hands of men who have money interested in its manipulation."

Mr. Langley then quoted figures

and transfer storage elevators are owned and operated by dealers in grain, therefore, he it resolved that pressure be brought to bear upon the federal government to immediately acquire a system of terminal and transfer elevators not only to the east but also on the Pacific Coast."

Hudson's Bay Railway

The Hudson's Bay railway resolution did not receive any great attention. It was evident from the moment that the resolution was brought forward, that it would carry without much discussion, and J. A. Murray in bringing it to the convention said that he would take but little time in explaining it. It was an interesting fact that Prince Albert was practically the starting point of civilization in the west, for it was the historic Hudson's Bay company that commenced their operations from this point. The subject before them was an old one. For some years he had been preaching the gospel of the Hudson's Bay railway, and there was little of new matter to submit. It was an obvious fact that the whole north country would obtain better facilities by the proposed road. Their grain could be laid down at Fort Churchill at the same price as they now paid to have it laid down at the head of the great

lakes. Recently, the Minister of Railways at Ottawa had given the cost of the line at \$27,783,672 to Churchill; but to Nelson would cost \$21,846,000. If these figures were correct (and there was no reason to doubt them) they would be covered in less than two years by transportation rates to Fort Nelson, and in five years to Fort Churchill.

The speaker then quoted the remarks of Professor Bell, that navigable water was there practically the whole year round. The seconder of the resolution A. Knox, dealt briefly with the matter, stating that one of their contentions was that the price they received for grain had been increased by something like ten cents a bushel since the inception of the association. When the Hudson's Bay route was built, they would receive a benefit equal to their results in the past.

The resolution was then put to them meeting and passed in the following terms:

"Whereas, recent newspaper reports say that as the Dominion Government intend to commence immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay railway, therefore be it resolved that we heartily concur with the intentions of the Government, and we would further urge them to own and operate the said railway with all terminal and other necessary facilities."

Railway Development

An interesting speech was given by George Langley on the resolution brought by him before the convention, dealing with railway development. He opened his remarks by an expression of regret at not being able to be present at the opening of the convention. In submitting the resolution standing in his name, the speaker said he thought he ought to give the reason why he sent it to the executive. "I do not," he said, "want to say the government has not got sufficient backbone, as I have the unfortunate honor of being a supporter of the government, but I do feel that there are certain influences acting on the government that we, as a convention should watch closely. We do not of course meet here to please or offend the government. We have met to look after our own business, and if in doing that we displease the government then we are very sorry. But, I guess we will have to do it. As you are all aware the government has adopted the policy of giving assistance to railway companies in the form of guaranteeing their bonds, and so enabling them to get cheap money on the market. Railway companies, as you know, have a peculiar knack of building their lines where we do not want them, and refuse to go where we do want them. Today we have three great transcontinental railways, and there has naturally arisen some form of competition between them. Directly a railway company get together, the government finds itself entangled to a certain extent and is in danger of becoming the tool of the company. That is what I have observed, and I do not want to see the government of this province (whether called by one name or another) in this unfortunate position. Then there is the influence of the man living in town; directly a town gets a railway they want another."

The motion was seconded by Thos. Conlan, of Moose Jaw, and passed in the following words: "Whereas, certain railway companies are at the present time building their lines with a view of competition rather than developing the country, therefore, be it resolved, that in the future, charter or government aid be only granted to those companies who build with a view of developing a new country."

COST OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

The farmers of the west are convinced that they are paying for manufactured goods much more than is reasonable and fair. The Grain Growers of Saskatchewan have determined to look into the matter and find out the actual cost of laying down manufactured articles at the farmers' doors, as soon as they are financially in a condition to employ a travelling agent. A resolution to this effect was passed at the Prince Albert convention.



Canadian Council Organized

The Dominion Federation of Farmers has become a Fact and is Already in Action

One of the most interesting topics before the Saskatchewan convention was one introduced by D. W. McCuaig of Manitoba dealing with the formation of a Canadian Council of Agriculture. It had, he said, been felt for some time that all the agricultural societies east and west should join together as a force throughout the Dominion. Considerable correspondence had taken place during the last year and it was decided that the time had now arrived to form such a council, and a delegate was sent to meet the Dominion Grange at their annual meeting last November. One delegate was sent from Saskatchewan and he, with others, met this association at Toronto, when the matter was fully discussed. The objects are to organize the farm population of the Dominion for the study of social and economic problems having a bearing on the happiness and material prosperity of the people, and to formulate their demands for legislation and present them through the officers to the notice of parliament and the different legislative bodies.

Keep To Farm Interests

In seconding the resolution E. C. Drury, Master of the Dominion Grange of Ontario, said that he was glad the matter had been submitted, as it was really in connection with it that he was visiting the convention. Each association should confine its efforts to questions within its scope, and if he were permitted to offer a criticism of the work being done by the convention before him, he would say that they seemed to be spreading themselves on resolutions that did not affect the interests of the farmers. This was, to his way of thinking, a great mistake. They must conserve their efforts for subjects of real live interest to the large body of men they represented, or else their work would receive no success.

Combines and Trusts

The speaker then took up and dealt with the subject of combines, explaining in detail the methods adopted by them. The question of trusts was one that should be taken up by someone, and the proposed council was the body to take action.

Referring more particularly to the Saskatchewan Association, he was of opinion that they paid too much attention to purely local matters. Important as the elevator question was, for instance, the combine problem hit them far harder financially. While they were fighting important grain questions he would like to see them immediately take up the subject of combines, as in any event they would at some time or other have to go into it deeply. The existence of combines was a very real and dangerous problem, and although this fact was well-known one to the legislators of both political shades, yet not a word had been said of any investigation ordered. To show the position in which these combines had recently placed themselves, the speaker quoted the cement merger, which had been formed last year. At that time cement could be purchased at \$1 a barrel in Toronto. Since the formation of the merger it was known that contracts had been let for the coming summer at \$2 per barrel, and stock was being floated in England with a promise attached of 13 per cent. dividends. The combines operating under the tariff were taking the enormous sum of \$181,000,000 a year out of the pockets of the public by their methods. Beside this, all other questions must fade into insignificance, and the question was one that brooked no delay. In his concluding remarks the speaker said that if they could carry out the objects of the council they would be doing themselves a great and lasting good, as well as placing the whole Dominion under obligation to them. The motion was then put to the convention and enthusiastically carried without a dissenting vote.

Organizational Meeting

After the Prince-Albert convention closed the first meeting of the Canadian

Council of Agriculture was held on Friday evening. It was decided to accept the constitution as endorsed by the four associations, but the right to amend it was reserved.

The officers elected were D. W. McCuaig president of the M.G.G.A., President; James Bower, president of the U.F.A., Vice-President; and E. C. Drury, Master of the Dominion Grange, Secretary-treasurer.

It was decided that the energy of the Dominion organization for the coming year should be devoted to securing evidence for the prosecution of trusts and combines that had grown up under the protective tariff. The sum of \$400 was voted for that purpose. Special attention will be given to the mergers or combines in the manufacture of cotton, wire-fencing and cement.

The question of inefficient cattle guards on railways throughout Canada, was also considered a most important subject. The U.F.A. had asked the Canadian Council to deal with the matter. It has decided that there was insufficient information in the hands of the council to take it up immediately and it was decided to secure information so that action could be taken next year. In view of this, a committee

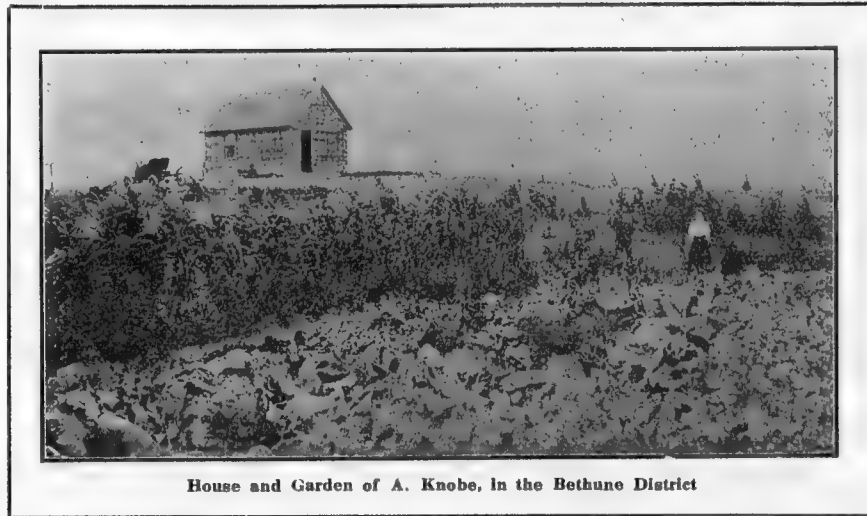
upon such an occasion. So far as the western part of the Dominion was concerned, he thought he was not far wrong when he stated that they were one of the most important bodies to be found.

Dealing with the question of government owned elevators, Mr. Turgeon said that the commission to look into the matter would be appointed very shortly. Immediately after the last session the government had got to work, and within a short time (possibly within a few days) that commission would be appointed and would get to work. The question before the commission was a most important one. It was a question as serious to this province as was that of Free Trade to England and was the one great problem before them. The commission would have much to do. Its work would be done thoroughly and quickly. They were on the eve of great expectations; great, because the problem was great, and the duty cast upon the government when the recommendation was brought forward would also be great.

Among the other speakers were E. N. Hopkins, F. W. Green, Dr. T. Hill, Geo. Langley M.L.A., F. C. Tate M.L.A., E. C. Drury, D. W. McCuaig, James Bower, E. J. Fream and T. A. Crerar.

SASKATCHEWAN EXECUTIVE MEET

The first meeting of the newly elected Board of Directors convened in the basement of the Presbyterian church. President elect, F. M. Gates of Fillmore, occupied the chair. Directors present were:—Vice-President, J. A. Murray, A. G. Hawkes, At Large, F. W. Green, A.L., Geo. Langley, A.L., F. C. Tate, A.L., Wm. Noble, A.L., Chas. Robinson,



House and Garden of A. Knoke, in the Bethune District

was appointed to secure all the information and evidence necessary to present the case to the Dominion Government next fall. This committee comprised James Bower of Alberta; A. G. Hawkes of Saskatchewan and R. McKenzie of Manitoba.

The consensus of opinion at the council meeting, was that it would be wise to concentrate the energy of the council on one or two subjects and thus have a much better chance of success.

THE BANQUET

The banquet tendered to the delegates of the Grain Growers' Association on Friday evening at Prince Albert at the close of their three days' convention proved to be most successful. The auditorium of the city hall was for the nonce turned into a banquetting hall and flags and other decorations were suspended from the walls. An elaborate menu had been prepared following which speeches were made by prominent members of the association, as well as others from outside points. Replying to the toast of the Chairman, Mayor Holmes expressed the pleasure the city had felt in entertaining the convention.

The toast of The Province was replied to by Hon. A. Turgeon. He thought the old maxim, "All's well that ends well," was more than fully borne out by the work of the convention. He was not entirely unacquainted with the Association as a body or their aims and objects. He fully recognized the importance of such a gathering and was struck with the great range of subjects they had discussed. It was a matter of self-congratulation, he thought, to be present at their meeting and he was glad indeed to represent his government

No. 1, J. A. Maharg, No. 2, Chas. Dunning No. 4, John Evans, No. 5, T. Hill, No. 6, Thos. Cochrane, No. 7, Andrew Knox, No. 8, Geo. Boerma, No. 9.

It was moved and seconded that E. A. Partridge, A. G. Hawkes and J. A. Maharg be elected to the executive committee. Carried.

Moved by Wm. Noble, seconded by Geo. Boerma, that Secretary F. W. Green, be granted \$1,000 for services up to December 31, 1909. Carried.

GRAIN GROWERS MEETINGS

A letter has been received from R. Fletcher, Lake Centre, Chairman of Organization Committee No. 7, and who is arranging for a series of meetings from Lanigan to the Manitoba boundary on the Kirkella branch; stating that Mr. D. D. McArthur of Lauder, Man., has been secured to conduct this series of meetings. The meetings will commence on February 22, at Drake.

Feb. 22, Drake, 2 p.m. Feb. 23, Lockwood, 2 p.m.; Feb. 23, Nokomis, 2 p.m.; Feb. 25, Govan, 2 p.m.; Feb. 26, Arlington Beach, 2 p.m.; Feb. 26, Duval, 7 p.m.; Feb. 28, Strassburg, 2 p.m.; Mar. 1, Eankilley S.H., 2 p.m.; Mar. 2, Bulyea, 2 p.m.; Mar. 2, Earl Grey, 7 p.m.; Mar. 3, Cupar, 7 p.m.; Mar. 4, Markinch, 2 p.m.; Mar. 4, Southey, 7 p.m.; Mar. 5, Tantallon 2 p.m.; Mar. 5, Esterhazy, 7 p.m.; Mar. 7, Ohlen Temp. Hall, 2 p.m.; Mar. 7, Freshholm, 7 p.m.; Mar. 8, Dubuc, 2 p.m.; Mar. 8, Grayson, 7 p.m.; Mar. 9, Killaley, 2 p.m.; Mar. 9, Newdorf, 7 p.m.; Mar. 10, Lemberg, 2 p.m.; Mar. 10, Abernethy, 7 p.m.; Mar. 11, Kenlid, 2 p.m.; Mar. 11, Balcarras, 7 p.m.; Mar. 12, Lipton, 2 p.m.

SOME OF THE OUTSTANDING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONVENTION

(By F. W. GREEN)

You ask me what were the great outstanding characteristics of our convention at Prince Albert? Of course, I can only express an opinion. I say, "Its contrasts." Our great strength and our great weakness. Our great usefulness and our great impotency. The great things we have done and the great things we have still to do. I do not know that I can make my meaning clear; but look first at the crowd—its cosmopolitan nature. Almost every nationality, religious belief and political opinion represented, and yet no division. All animated by one common purpose. What a nationalizing influence that convention had in unifying, binding and acquainting. On the train, in the corridors of the hotels, at meals, socializing, brother-izing. From every corner of the province they came. Our land owners. Men we had never seen before, many of them. A part of the great governing body of Canada. A regular college for the Canadianization and Empire-ization of our new citizens was that great convention. Strong in numerical strength, in vigor, in boldness and wideness of its conceptions, and in its independent character. It is courted by both government and opposition. And herein lies also our source of weakness, because many are still unconsciously clothed in the threadbare garb and spirit of the hidebound partizan; and in their dreams they cannot help trying to use the organization as a stepping stone to some cherished party plan, or to strike a blow at some envied party opponent. Strong as a lion! Why, that roar on the elevator question, I think, would be heard clear to Ottawa. Weak! Because we roared so loud over so small a thing. But it showed unity.

What of the naval question? Well, of course, I think that was another sign of weakness and not of strength. Why? Well, where can we farmers talk of such an important matter? I am not a Tory. I am not a Grit. I was never in a convention of either in my life. So in church I must not discuss it. Nor in a school meeting, nor in an agricultural society meeting. Where then, am I, a ratepayer of this country and one of those on whom the burden will eventually fall, going to discuss this question? Where are all grain growers going to discuss this most important question? Why can we not sit down and quietly discuss this great matter as to how it will effect us, and how we Grain Growers of Saskatchewan should act, and what our attitude should be towards it. Why, to my mind, we acted like those we read of, who cried for the space of two hours. "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." No, we are still weak. We must leave this for school teachers, lawyers and doctors to talk about. But we must pay the bills. There is much to do in our education yet before we reach emancipation.

Yes, I know this is only my opinion, but that is what you asked me for. I am quite willing for you to tell yours. But then, strength was also revealed in this. See how we fired the thing clean over the fence. But, mark you, I should not be surprised if you do not hear lots of people telling you inside of one month that you must not discuss the elevator question in a Manitoba Grain Growers' meeting, because it is a political question. That will be because of our strength, and also because of our weakness. Strength because we made politicians take it up; and weakness because we are not able to handle political questions. Yet it has to be settled with votes. Strong because we made the question. Weak because we stampered when we have to handle the question. This was seen several times in our convention. Take, for instance, our correspondence fiasco. Crying for it to be read at one moment, and at another for it not to be read. Here, again, was strength and weakness. Strong, not to be trifled with, and willingness to be guided, but weak in deliberativeness. Strong! Why, you might as well try to catch Niagara with a teaspoon as stop us. But as impotent as that helpless waterfall which is not directed but is carried by its own momentum to its awful plunge. But how different with that portion which is harnessed to the

power plant and guided by organized intelligence, and which furnishes light and power to all the country around. So, a portion of our force is well directed, and the roar is mostly caused by the overplus and unused rush of our young Niagara.

This was well put by a friend of mine who said, when I asked him the same question you asked me, "The outstanding characteristics to me was the fact that the vast majority of that great body of men never got an opportunity to express themselves, but quietly watched the proceedings and were carefully weighing up things and men, and they would carry back to their local associations a clear-cut report of the actualities, which would be the real quiet working force and substance, and which was never heard from at all during the convention sessions." This, then, is another source of strength. But also a weakness, because many of our very best were never heard to speak.

What is our greatest danger? Well, I fear party politicians worse than any other thing. The poison of asps is under their lips. You never can tell where the hydra-headed monster will appear next. You may rest assured that neither large interests or political parties look with favor on our unity. Every cunning device will be used to divide us. But Halley's comet is coming. There will be light.

Do up the repair work, especially the blacksmithing, before the opening of spring's work.

The world has little need of new truths, but very great need of the enforcement of old ones.

An empty post-hole is but one degree less dangerous to life and limb than an open, unprotected well. Fill it up.

Experience works well enough for one generation. The next has to have the fun—and the bills collectable—all over again.

The last issue of the London directory necessitated the use of thirty-one tons of type and ten tons of "furniture," chases and similar accessories.

Co-operation, without taking toll of the wealth of the soil, without adding to the labor of the producer, without filching from the pocketbook of the consumer, returns a benefit that can be measured only in part by the balance sheet.

An exchange is discussing "How to make farm life attractive." About six months of digging in a city sewer at \$1.50 a day, lost time when it rains, and paying board at \$5.00, will assist in the process.

For the five months ending January 31, there were 60,242 cars of spring wheat inspected, as compared with 49,894 cars for the same period ending in 1909.

Elbert Hubbard, the author and lecturer, has gone on the vaudeville stage. He will make his debut in Chicago.

There is a great deal of misapplied energy in the world; lots more folks push a man's wagon when he is travelling the down-hill road than when he is going up the hill.

Boxes containing fifteen South African peaches were sold for 7s. 9d. each at Covent Garden, London, Eng., while small boxes of apricots realized as much as 6s. each, and boxes of plums 2s. 3d.

When I want to speak, let me think first: Is it true? Is it kind? Is it necessary? If not, let it be left unsaid.

The Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie has been granted a rate of five per cent. on a loan of \$40,000 by the Bank of Montreal.

Sir Geo. Drummond, President of the Bank of Montreal, died at his home, Montreal, February 2. He was born 1829.

At a sale of shorthorn cattle at Toronto, February 2, H. G. Emmer of East Selkirk, purchased a two year old animal for \$1,485.

"Sweet is the memory of departed friends. Like the mellow rays of the declining sun, it falls tenderly and yet steadily on the heart."

Reading makes the farmer full of his subject, conferring with his neighbors makes him a ready man, but it is not until he applies it to his farm that he becomes an exact man.

The difference between the optimist and pessimist is droll. The optimist sees the doughnut. The pessimist the hole.

The chief constable of Hanley, England, informed the magistrates of an inhuman practice, which, he said, was prevalent amongst a certain class of horse dealers. This was called "levelling," and when a horse was lame in one leg they lamed it in the other leg in order that it might "walk level."

There has been presented to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, England, a specimen of an animal indigenous to British New Guinea, and hitherto unknown to any natural history collection. The native name for this animal is the cus-cus. About the size of a small domestic cat it uses its tail like a monkey.

Try these: "A kind thought, a kind word, a kind deed."

"Hope for the best, get ready for the worst, and take whatever Providence sends."

ADMIRER BY ITS FRIENDS, DREADED BY ENEMIES

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Saskatchewan, spoke as follows at the Convention of Agricultural Societies, held in Regina, January 26-28, 1910:—

"Possibly no single event or condition in rural life during the history of this province has stood out more conspicuously than the successful and efficient manner in which farmers have organized in self interest and self protection during recent years. It was in 1901 that this spirit of organization first manifested itself under the banner of the Grain Growers' Association and gradually but surely this organization has become stronger, more alert and more widespread until to-day it has become a mighty force in the land, admired by its friends and dreaded by its enemies.

"Very largely at least through the efforts and struggles of this association farmers are to-day receiving a price for their grain nearer Fort William prices than at any previous period in our experience. During the last ten years a constant evolution has been taking place in the betterment and general up-lift of rural conditions."

Wetting a cow's teats doesn't make milking any easier than licking a pencil makes writing easier. Both are bad habits.

The first twelve weeks of the Utility Poultry Club's four months' egg-laying competition have resulted in a remarkable good record by the birds taking part in the southern contest near Rye, Sussex, England. The first place is taken by a pen of four white Wyandottes which have ninety-one eggs to their credit for the twenty-eight days.

The death has just taken place at Lennoxtown, Scotland, of Andrew Robertson, who, it is stated, held the record for the longest employment under the same firm in Scotland. He began work in 1830 as a tier boy to a calico block printer in the firm of R. Dalgligh Falconer & Co. He filled various posts during the course of 79 years, and latterly was a color mixer.—London Globe.

At the trials of the rebels held at Carlisle, England, after the 1745 rising, one witness was, although a Scotchman, examined under the British form of adjuration. He gave an account so palawise of the truth that the prosecuting counsel had him resworn after the form of his own country. He then gave evidence of a very different stamp. On being asked how he came to utter so many falsehoods when first sworn, he replied: "Sworn! There's an unco' difference 'atween blowing on a beak an' seanin' ane's saul to hell!"

Robert Peel, who has just died at Brighton, England, aged 91, was the driver of the first train from Newcastle to London on the York section in 1847. He drove expresses for twenty years, retiring in 1888.

Mr. and Mrs. Retallick, of Woodside, Bodmin, England, who have just celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage, have received a message of congratulation and good wishes from King Edward.

During last year 6,329 dogs were received into the Manchester and District Dogs' Home at Harpurhey, Manchester, Eng. Of this total 4,938 were subsequently "painlessly destroyed," and new homes were found for 824.

Mrs. Cross, who won the prize given at a Bristol parochial gathering for the largest family, has had twenty-seven children, but only seven are living. Mrs. Cross is sixty.

The prime minister of Denmark appears to have a mind of his own. He has violated all court customs by wearing a soft black hat when going to court receptions.

In answer to a deputation from Bosnia, which came to present their respects, the Austrian emperor merely said, "Zgogom" (good day). A firm of publishers in Sarajevo had previously received orders from the deputation to issue the expected discourse from the emperor on vellum in rich binding and now insists that the contract shall be carried out.

The City of Montreal made sweeping reforms at the Municipal elections there February 1. Of the famous twenty-three aldermen composing the grafters formerly in charge of the city's affairs, but one lone representative was returned.

Tokio has now a monthly review which was established to promote and explain the national spirit of Japan. It is authoritative, being edited by Col. Takahashi, under the patronage of Admiral Ito, Gen. Terauchi and Gen. Nogi, and it contains some notable expositions of Japanese ethics. Thus, the editor, declaring it to be the object of the publication "to lead humanity to true happiness", proclaims that "it is the duty of all men to improve their condition of life by forming good habits and acquiring refined customs, and to carry out the divine will with unswerving faith."

In Ireland spiders are largely concerned in the cure of ague; in many localities the sufferer is advised to swallow a living spider. This ought to make one shake nearly as bad as the ague, and no doubt the better way would be to put a large black spider in a box and leave it to perish, as is the vogue in Somerset and some of the nearby counties. A lingering faith in this old world superstition must have been alive until quite recently, for the making of spider web pills is not an uncommon industry in New England, and Longfellow tells of a popular cure for the fever "by wearing a spider hung around one's neck in a nutshell."

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Belson, of Caister, England, who have just celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding day, are believed to be the oldest married couple in East Norfolk.

Finding that his surname is the cause of monotonous jests on the part of his friends, Oliver Churchyard, announces in the London "Times" that he will henceforth be known as Mr. Church.

Numerous friends of "Brum," the collie who collects for the Railwaymen's Widows and Orphans fund on the London and Northwestern Railway in England, hearing that he has been disabled by an accident, are to petition the directors to pension him off.

The inhabitants of southern Italy and Sicily are complaining over an invasion of ravens, and the birds are doing a great deal of damage. A strange part of the affair is that there was a similar invasion just before the great earthquake.

The new German budget has a novel feature—to wit, the provision for a breeding and training institute for police dogs, which is to be built at a cost of £1,800 and kept up at an annual outlay of £300, including the salaries of two policemen in charge.

A hardened criminal of twenty, named Milet Aksitch, whistled as he was led to execution and while his hands were being tied, and only ceased (says a Belgrade message) when he fell under the bullets of the police.

Julia Vargha is said to be the first woman minister to preach in Hungary. She is the daughter of a bishop and is preaching in Klausenburg, Hungary. The Budapest papers have reported her sermons at length and speak highly of them.

Statistics just compiled by the authorities at Archbishop's House, Westminster, England, give the number of Roman Catholics in the British Empire at 12,000,000.

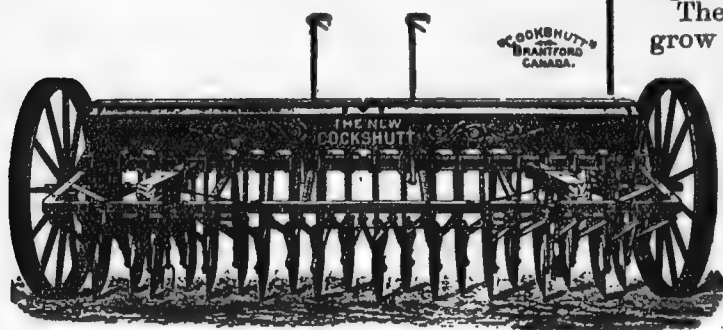
By the King's command the anniversary sermon on the death of General Gordon was preached at Sandringham Church, England. The offertory at the close of the service, which amounted to \$135, was given to the Gordon Boy's home.

A dog living at Los Praz, near Chamotax, in the summer of 1908 distinguished itself by climbing Mont Blanc. Its master, a workman, was employed on repairs to the observatory on the summit. One morning, after having been seen by its owner's wife at 8 o'clock, the dog disappeared. It must have rapidly tracked its master by scent, for it arrived at the summit at 2.30 in the afternoon, having accomplished in 6½ hours what usually is estimated to require 13 hours for a man. The presence of some tourists at the top insured this fact being properly attested, and Mont Blanc, as the dog is now called is quite a hero in the village.

The Mendelssohn bank differs from all similar institutions in Germany in the nature of the relations existing between it and its employees. Its attitude toward them is patriarchal, and it has the reputation of never having dismissed one. One or two have retired, but the rest have grown or are growing gray in the service with a view to ultimate retirement on pension. The salaries paid are exceptionally high, and no employee in a place of trust gets less than \$1,000 a year. No Christmas presents are given, but all employees share in the prosperity of the bank as reflected in its dividends.

"A characteristic common to most presents given to the blind is perfumery," said an asylum worker. "They fairly reek with it. The inmates of the home I visit received holiday presents by the wholesale. They were of every description and came from diverse quarters. Some had been made by the givers, some had been bought, but all smelled of the sachet bag. People who would shrink from a scent bag attached to a present for anybody else, literally pour perfume on gifts to the sightless. Their intention is most kindly, too. Somehow they fancy that what the eye lacks the nose must make up for, and on goes the perfume."

Cockshutt Disc Drill



Made with Single Disc,
Double Disc or Drag
Shoes (interchangeable)

Increase Your Profits Next Fall

BUY THESE TWO MACHINES

THERE are hundreds of farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta who have bought these two machines and have paid for them out of the increased crops which they have produced in one year. Take the Cockshutt Single Disc Drill—you know there is nothing to equal it for accurate sowing.

The farmer who uses this seeder plants his seed so that the grain will grow up firm and absorb the moisture and nourishment of the soil better—that means bigger crops—plump grain—greater profits.

In material and workmanship there is absolutely nothing to touch the Cockshutt Drill in America.

The frame is built of high carbon steel—very tough and strong—the corners re-inforced by heavy malleable castings and steel corner braces.

The pressure bar castings and self-aligning axle bearings are riveted to the strong I beam which runs the whole width of the machine. The I beam will never permit the Drill to sag in the centre.

Axles are made of cold rolled steel shafting—always uniform in size and set at the correct angle to give the wheels proper pitch and gather which ensures light draft.

Our self-oiling device keeps the bearings in good condition.

The grain flows down the closed boot right into the bottom of the furrow and is always sown at uniform depth.

The space between grain boots and discs gradually widens from bottom to top—preventing mud and trash stopping the discs from revolving.

No matter how wet or sticky the soil these discs will always revolve and cut. Scrapers are provided so as to keep each side of the discs clean.

The feed on this Cockshutt Disc Drill is a positive force feed of great accuracy and is driven by a short steel chain from the axle.

The seed box is of choice seasoned lumber fitting perfectly at all points.

Box covers are made in two parts and lock automatically.

We use metal bridges between feed cups to prevent grain from clogging, so that the last seed is sown out of the grain box at the same rate per acre as when the box is full.

You can't realize all the advantages and improvements of this Drill until you read explanations in our booklet. Don't fail to write for a copy today.

➡ **SEE THE COCKSHUTT DEALER** ⬅

AFTER BREAKING Or on Dry and Lumpy Land

THIS Cockshutt Pulverizer should always be used after breaking. It rolls down and completely crushes new sod, thereby ensuring the vegetation rotting completely—and much quicker.

Soils that are lumpy and sun-baked should always be run over with the Pulverizer as it spreads and crushes the clods over the surface, thus preserving the moisture in the soil.

It compresses the soil well around the seed, enabling it to germinate and sap the nourishment out of the earth.

It always leaves the surface rough, holds the dust and prevents the soil blowing away.

The Cockshutt Flexible Pulverizer is made of first-class materials and is very strongly built. Removable boxing in each wheel. Removable boxing in centre casting. It is light of draft—devoid of neck weight and turns easily.

Being flexible it readily conforms to the unevenness of the ground, and as the whole machine is not put under lifting strain in passing over obstructions the Cockshutt Pulverizer lasts much longer than other makes. The 16 wheel size is furnished with one pole only or one pole and pulley hitch; the 22 wheel size, with one pole and pulley hitch or two poles and pulley hitch.

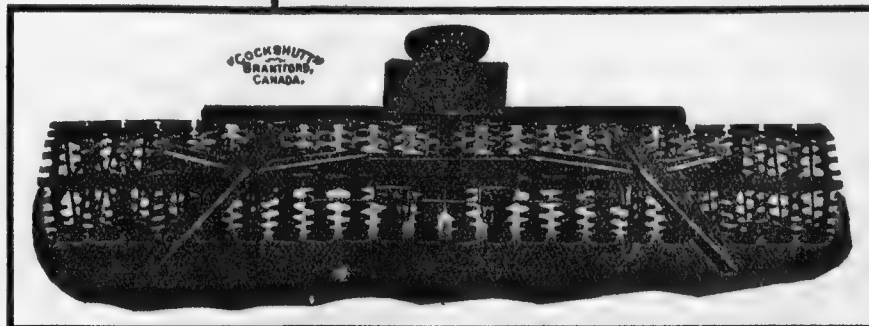
If you buy one of these machines NOW you are simply putting your money in the bank—next fall you can draw the money out again with interest—big interest—and you can keep on banking the cost of this Pulverizer for at least twenty years afterwards. Send us a post card—it will pay you to get acquainted with the whole Cockshutt line. Write today—nearest address.

➡ **SEE THE COCKSHUTT DEALER** ⬅

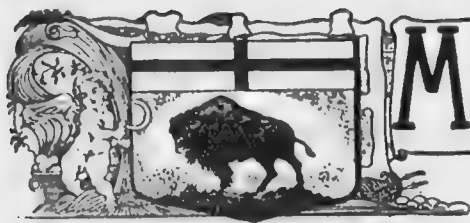
COCKSHUTT FLOW COMPANY **WINNIPEG**
LIMITED

BRANDON REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON 103

Flexible Pulverizer and Compressor



Made With
16 and 22 Wheels



MANITOBA SECTION

Turned on the Searchlight

One of the largest meetings ever held by the Oak Lake Grain Growers' Association was held Saturday, January 29. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Alex. Goodwin, after which Mr. Knowles, in a strong address, spoke to us on the questions of the day, viz., government ownership of elevators, local and terminal, and the marketing of our grain.

The speaker in his opening remarks said he had an axe to grind, and said it was a common occurrence in time past when a farmer took a load of wheat to market to find that it had shrunk five or ten bushels on the road, after pulling it through the combine elevator, which he was forced to do.

The speaker said he had asked Mr. Horn where all our 1. Hard wheat went to, and he said he did not know, after admitting there was as much 1 Hard grown as there ever was. He also showed that, through the inspection we were not getting a square deal, and how, through the mixing process that went on at the terminal elevators, the wheat was not put on the Old Country markets in its purity. He gave proof of this by a consignment of No. 2 Northern wheat that the Grain Growers' Grain Company had shipped to Glasgow to the Scotch Co-operative Company. They paid them their contract price and five cents of a premium as well, and said it was the best wheat they had seen in Scotland for many a year. The Old Country miller bought his wheat for the flour that was in it; color did not cut any figure. The millers of the Old Country were at a great disadvantage; they could not get good pure wheat, and they had to compete with the Canadian miller who could pick out the best wheat and after he had made it into flour, sold it on the Old Country market for twenty-five cents a barrel less than he sold it for in Montreal.

He explained government owned elevators, the advantages to be derived therefrom to the satisfaction of everybody present, and finished by urging all farmers to join the Grain Growers' Association, take THE GUIDE, and take stock in the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and ship their grain through them.

The meeting endorsed the action of the Grain Growers' executive in their demand on the government re government-owned elevators and independent commission. They also determined to ask the executive to drop the whole thing if the government insisted in having a referendum before complying with the request.

The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks for Mr. Knowles. Mr. Knowles will get a warm welcome should he ever speak here again, for it was one of the best addresses ever delivered at Oak Lake on the grain question.

J. E. TOLTON.

COME IN—THE WATER'S FINE

The MacGregor branch of the Grain Growers' Association held their monthly meeting on the first Wednesday of the month, as previously arranged. The negotiations of the Grain Growers' Association through their directors, with the Government were heartily endorsed. The recommendation that the elevators should be operated by a board of commissioners will assure that farmers' interests will be safeguarded. A letter from R. McKenzie urging further organization was considered and a resolution was passed that the directors of this branch use every effort to get all the farmers to join the association and assist in obtaining what the association has been formed for, viz., the betterment of the conditions of the whole community, or, in other words, the lessening of the spread in prices between the producer and the consumer.

LOYAL TO DIRECTORS

There has been hitherto published in THE GUIDE resolutions from 68 Grain Growers' associations throughout Manitoba, endorsing in every detail the memorandum presented to the provincial cabinet with regard to the government ownership of internal elevators to be under the control of an independent commission. Several other resolutions have since come in, and are appended.

There is scarcely a section of Manitoba that has not expressed approval of the memorandum, and there can be no doubt that the farmers of the province are unanimous in their demands. The Grain Growers' Associations are composed of the leaders of thought in their respective districts, so that the resolutions they pass are not only the expressions of themselves, but of the district. It is significant that in resolutions received from over seventy-five districts of Manitoba there has not been one opposing the plans submitted to the government.

A very special feature of the great number of resolutions that have been received is that they are urgent in their demands that the government elevators be under control of an independent commission. It is further urged that because of the unanimity of the farmers on the scheme it will be unnecessary to take a referendum vote.

The following are the resolutions that have been received during the past week:

Glenboro:—"That we, the members of the Glenboro branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, do hereby endorse the memorandum presented to the government asking for public ownership of elevators."

Rosburn:—"Resolved, that we heartily endorse the scheme of government owned elevators unanimously, as we believe it a workable one and in the interest of the farmers, and we urge no retrenchment from the position taken."

MacGregor:—"A resolution was passed at the last meeting of this branch heartily approving of the negotiations between the directors of the association and the provincial cabinet, also the recommendation that the elevators be operated by an independent board of commissioners."

Grand View:—"Resolved, that we, as an association, heartily endorse the memorandum presented by our executive to the government, more particularly the clause re the appointing the commission by the Grain Growers' Association, without which control we do not consider that we could receive any benefit from government ownership of elevators."

Neelin:—"At the last meeting of this association a resolution was adopted heartily endorsing the action of the executive in presenting the memorandum to the Manitoba government re government ownership of elevators, the same to be under the control of an independent commission."

Huston:—"At a meeting of this association a motion was carried unanimously endorsing the proposition as outlined by the executive in its memorandum to the provincial cabinet."

Letellier:—"The following resolution was carried by an unanimous standing vote: 'That we, the Letellier Grain Growers' Association, having carefully considered the question of government ownership of elevators, strongly endorse the action of the provincial executive. We insist that the control of the system shall be under an independent commission as recommended by the executive.'"

Seeburn:—"The following resolution was heartily and unanimously passed: 'That we approve of the memorial as presented by the committee of the Manitoba Grain Growers, and tender them our earnest support in their efforts to assist in forming a bill creating a system of government owned elevators.'"

Souris:—"That the Souris branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association do most heartily approve of, and endorse the memorandum submitted to the Manitoba government for public owned elevators under a strictly independent commission."

Deloraine:—"At a meeting of this association unanimous endorsement was given the memorandum presented to the provincial cabinet, in regard to government ownership of internal elevators, the same to be operated under an independent commission."

Goodlands:—"After full consideration of the plan for government ownership of elevators as presented to the Manitoba government by the executive association this branch gave it its unanimous approval, being especially emphatic that the elevators be operated under an independent commission."

Waskada:—"At a meeting of this branch held last week, a motion was passed unanimously approving of the memorandum presented to the Manitoba government, the system of public elevators to be operated under an independent commission."

Other Associations Which Have Passed Resolutions Of Approval:

Gilbert Plains	Shoal Lake	Gladstone	Salem	Belmont
Kenton	Miniota	Dunrea	Valley River	Ashville
Rocky Coulee	Oak Lake	Kenville	Alexander	Cartwright
Beresford	Oak River	Somerset	Pretty Valley	Miami
Griswold	Killarney	Springfield	Lauder	Glenella
Rosehill	Kellogg	Delta	McAuley	Douglas]
Darlingford	Minnedosa	Ninga	Hamiota	Austin
Arizona	Carroll	Minto	Brandon	Portage la P.
St. Claude	Berton	Golden Stream	Cordova	Medora
Culross	Roselle	Sanford	Harding	Arden
Pipestone	Glenora	Roland	Rosser	Franklin
Moore Park	Sperling	Sinclair	Empire	St. Elizabeth
Berton	Swan Lake	Eden	Rapid City	Howden
Benito	Sinclair	Altamont		

The association wants the assistance of every member in the community, both morally and financially, and hopes to have a large increase in membership at next meeting, which will be held on the first Wednesday in March, at which the conditions of the cattle market will be considered.

T. ROWAN, Sec.-Treas.

A BUDGET OF LIVE NEWS

The Grain Growers' Association of McCreary had a well-attended meeting on Saturday, February 5, in the McCreary Hotel. Their outline of business for the current year should appeal to all farmers in the vicinity, and it is expected that the past year's membership of 39 will be considerably augmented. A new feature of our organization for this year and which will be welcomed by all, is the extension of full privileges of the association for ladies, and with their co-operation the outlook for a prosperous and progressive year is certainly bright. Our program for this year will include a number of economical propositions necessary to good farming districts, and we hope that all farmers along with their wives, will join with us for success. One important move is the formation of a beef ring. This has been referred to a capable committee and we hope to be able to advertise their decision so that applications can be considered at our next meeting. On February 23 a grand box social will be given in the Hotel McCreary, and our committee, Messrs. F. Greentree, F. Riddell and Wm. Riddell, are working hard to provide a splendid program for that occasion. The association is prepared to exert every effort to make our organization one of the best in northern Manitoba, and we are thanking the ladies in anticipation that they will help us place the McCreary association on record for its efforts during 1910.

WM. E. CROSSLEY,
Sec.-Treas.

MR. AVISON AT GLENBORO

The Glenboro branch of the M.G.G.A. met February 11 in the I.O.O.F. Hall to listen to an address given by Mr. R. J. Avison. Although the crowd was not large, it was a fairly representative gathering of farmers. Mr. Avison reviewed briefly the early stages of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; also some of the advantages the producer has derived from the work of the association. He also read the memorandum presented to the government re government owned elevators and explained it. There was considerable discussion among the members on different phases of the question.

The following resolution was moved by W. W. Douglas, seconded by Joseph Barker and carried:

"That we, the members of the Glenboro branch of the M.G.G.A. do hereby endorse the memorandum presented to the government asking for public ownership of elevators."

W. W. DOUGLAS,
Sec.-Treas.

TO BUILD GRAIN GROWERS HALL

The membership of the Manson Association has increased from 36 to 42, and this we hope to raise to fifty before the end of the year. As there are several branches in our immediate neighborhood, and Manson is not a city by any means, I think we are doing fairly well. For the season of 1908 we put in a platform scale for the accommodation of grain shippers and on the first season's business, twenty-four shareholders were paid one dollar each in dividends. This was increased to \$1.40 per share for 1909. We realize that to get the membership and attendance, a suitable place has to be provided and we have been severely handicapped in this respect. However, in a short time we hope to build a suitable hall to hold our meetings in.

A. BENSON,
Sec.-Treas., Manson G.G.A.

WELCOMED LADY MEMBERS

Two ladies, Mrs. J. Sorenson and Mrs. James Fuller, applied for and were admitted as members at a meeting of the Ashville branch held February 12. On motion of Messrs. Colder and Geo. Williams, the branch extended a hearty welcome to the ladies. At a previous meeting

there was a committee appointed to wait on D. Cameron, their local representative, to find out why our man had not been appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace. Their report was verbal and to the effect that Mr. Cameron was ready and willing to recommend the man we selected. Mr. Calder who was present, announced that the Valley River branch would debate the subject of consolidated schools at its next meeting.

EMERSON'S SIGNAL SUCCESS

There were 150 guests in attendance at the banquet held by the Emerson Grain Growers' Association, which was one of the most successful social events ever held in that town. Large delegations were present from outside points, and the catering was successfully looked after by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Baptist Church, who served a splendid repast. Robert Curran, president of the association opened the toast list, and addresses were delivered by George Walton M.P.P., C. Full of Pembina who responded to our "American Cousin," Mayor Hamilton, Charles Whitman, and Hon. D. H. McFadden, the latter two of which responded to "Agricultural Society." J. W. Whitman responded to the toast of the ladies and G. G. White of Winnipeg, delivered the principal speech of the evening in answer to the toast of the "Grain Growers' Association." Mr. White said he was glad to be present representing an association so large as to be known throughout all Canada, and in fact the British Empire. He dwelt at length on the benefits of organization and took up in turn various difficulties which beset the farmer in marketing his grain. He also took occasion to explain the plan of government ownership of elevators. The addresses were interspersed by several fine musical selections.

SPRING BROOK BANQUET

Invitations have been issued for the second annual banquet of the Spring Brook Grain Growers, which will be held at Spring Brook farm Thursday evening, February 24. The committee in charge of arrangements are Geo. Spence, W. B. Cunningham, and F. C. Berry. Addresses will be delivered by prominent speakers, and a thoroughly enjoyable time is expected.

NEW ASSOCIATION AT NEELIN

W. A. Cooper, writing to THE GUIDE from Neelin, Man., says "Fourteen farmers at this point have got on the grain wagon, by joining the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. D. A. Ross began the organization here over a month ago, and on February 1, with the assistance of director R. M. Wilson, it was completed. Mr. Wilson addressed the new association and went fully into the question of publicly owned elevators. We received much new light on this matter, and heartily endorsed the action of the executive, in presenting the memorandum to the government."

A STRONG FRENCH ASSOCIATION

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held by the Association at Letellier took place Friday evening, February 18, in the municipal hall, the address of the evening being delivered by G. G. White, of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. in Winnipeg. He took up the question of government ownership of elevators, and after a very able address invited the audience to ask questions. Many took advantage of the invitation, and many questions from those of little importance to others on the most intricate points were asked and answered. It was finally moved by W. Fraser, seconded by N. Breton, that the Letellier Grain Growers having fully considered the question of government ownership of elevators, we wish to endorse the actions of the provincial executive in presenting their memorandum to the government. We strongly insist that control of the proposed elevator system shall be under an independent commission, recommended by the executive of the Grain Growers' Association.

The chairman asked for a standing vote and the result was that not one of the farmers present voted against the motion.

About nine-tenths of the members of the Letellier branch are French speaking people, who although at a disadvantage to keep themselves informed on all the questions of the day, are nevertheless coming to the front with as much courage and fervor as their English brothers

on questions relating to the well-being of the farmers in general. At the close of the meeting many farmers joined the association.

N. BRETON.
Sec.-Treas.

ELEVATOR DISCUSSION AT ROLAND

A meeting of Roland branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held on the afternoon of Saturday, February 5. There was a large attendance and great interest shown in the matter under discussion. After the opening preliminaries, the president, Mr. J. L. Parkinson, called on the delegates to the Brandon convention to report. Mr. A. Phillips responded briefly, but the principal work of reporting was laid upon Mr. A. W. Murray, who gave a very full and at the same time a most concise and interesting report, interspersed with Mr. Murray's impressions and opinions of different subjects discussed at the convention. After the delegates' report was disposed of, the secretary, P. Wright, who is a director in the provincial association, was called on to introduce the subject of public ownership of elevators, which he did by reading the memorial presented to the provincial government by the elevator committee, explaining some of the provisions and showing the advantages of the new system. There was a good deal of discussion in which a large number took part. The interest in the matter was shown by the large number of questions asked. There was some adverse, though friendly, criticism, but the exponents of the scheme were able to present their side of the case so that when the following resolution was put to the meeting there was only one dissenting voice:

Resolution moved by A. Graham, seconded by A. Phillips: "That we, the members of this, Roland, branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, desire to express our hearty approval of, and do hereby endorse, the scheme of publicly-owned internal elevators as outlined in the memorial presented by the elevator committee of our association to the provincial government; and also desire to urge the acquisition and operation of the terminal elevators by the Dominion government."

SINCLAIR'S SUCCESSFUL BANQUET

A very pleasant and profitable evening was spent at Sinclair on Tuesday, Feb. 1, when nearly a hundred attended the banquet given by the Grain Growers' Association.

The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion and its appearance greatly improved. The excellent fowl supper prepared by the ladies of the Sinclair boarding house was thoroughly enjoyed.

After the supper the vice-president of the association, Mr. W. H. Donald, took the chair and introduced the speakers, Mr. F. W. Kerr and Mr. F. G. Moffat, of Souris. Both delivered excellent addresses, telling the aims of the association in a clear and forcible manner. Mr. H. Evans, of Reston, also gave a brief address. The program was varied by a violin solo by Mr. Abrahamson, and two humorous recitations by Mr. Kerr, which were heartily enjoyed.

The following resolution was passed: "Resolved, that the members of this association endorse the action of the committee in charge of the memorandum presented to the government for the operation and control of the internal elevators."

Twelve new members were added to the roll of the association.

The meeting was brought to a close after a vote of thanks to the speakers.

SAVE MONEY BY ORGANIZATION

Out of a possible twenty-six farmers in the vicinity of Delta, the association at that point had already fifteen members, and three more have promised to join. They hope to number the whole district on the roll before the year is out. Officers elected are George McPhail, president; D. M. Holmes, vice-president. F. A. S. Webb, the secretary, writing to THE GUIDE says that he is surprised that the farmers do not join in larger numbers. "We have had an offer," he said, "that will more than give us our money back, three, yes twenty times over, in many cases. One of the local dealers has offered us a reduction of \$3.00 per 100 pounds on binder twine."



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Book Review



"THE CORNING EGG BOOK." Edited by Michael K. Boyer, and published by Wilmer Atkinson Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Price 25 cts.

Over \$6 per hen, is a pretty big profit to make in a year. It looks too big to be true. Yet this is what was made at Sunny Slope Farm, Bound Brook, N.J., owned by Messrs. E. and G. Corning. The story of how this was done is told by M. K. Boyer in a valuable little book just published from which the following is taken. It might be stated, however, that the Messrs. Corning cater to a retail or select trade in eggs and get the highest market price for eggs. This large profit, however, was only obtained by giving the strictest attention to every detail of the business and conducting it in the most approved way. How the profit was made is told by Mr. Boyer, as follows:

The layers on Sunny Slope Farm are making a net profit of over \$6 each for their owners. This is over the cost of incubating, feeding, marketing and hired help.

No exceptional methods are employed in making this profit. This farm was established to produce eggs for table purposes, and this is the main source of profit. The surplus cockerels and the pullets, after completing their laying season, are simply treated as by-products, and are disposed of as quickly as possible.

Every effort is bent toward a large production of eggs, especially in the winter months, and it is the success which has attended these methods which has brought the big margin of profit named.

Accounts are carefully kept on Sunny Slope Farm, and the profit or loss on any day's business can be readily told. These books are kept in the same methodical way that everything on the farm is looked after.

The exact amount of food consumed each day is kept on record. For instance, on January 12, 1908, the feed used by 1,953 pullets in the laying houses and 210 breeders was as follows, with the cost of same:

150 lbs. cracked corn and wheat...	\$2.40
52 lbs. oats .....	.85
20 lbs. meals	\$0.44
13 lbs. ground oats .....	.26
20 lbs. bran .....	.37
150 lbs. cut bone	1.50
Gasoline for engine .....	.08
	2.65
35 lbs. cut clover .....	.35
Grit, shell and charcoal .....	.15
	\$0.40

Feed Costs .03 of a Cent a Day

This was an average day, and shows that the cost of feeding each hen runs a little less than .03 of a cent per day in the winter.

In the summer and fall months the cost for clover or green food is practically wiped out, as much other food is not needed to supply the fowl's requirements. This reduces the cost to very little above

The magpie is fond of tobacco. This is a new quality now known to belong to this most freakish of birds. A bird of this species has been known to snatch a cigar from its owner and to make a fight for it. It will even nibble away with its beak upon a cigar stump. The magpie has been known to pick up cigar ashes and scatter them over its feathers. It is supposed that it does this as an antidote to the parasites which so seriously annoy the feathered race.

A species of New Zealand parrot is becoming notorious for its savage cruelty. The bird seems omnivorous since, though a lover of flesh, it does not despise fruits and even the roots of plants. It eats worms and insects and has a partiality for honey, which it fights voraciously to obtain from the bees. It is now found when pressed by hunger to attack sheep and tear out the kidneys of lambs while these creatures are still alive. In some New Zealand districts five per cent. of the flocks of sheep are said to be thus mutilated and destroyed.

In order to meet the crying demand for pure, wholesome milk for the food of infants, a new plan is being tried in New York of using a milk bottle made of paper. A company of the commercial metropolis which has seven infants' milk

a quarter cent per hen per day for food.

To keep a pullet for ten months after reaching the laying point at this rate will cost 86 cents for feed. To this should be added the cost of hired labor, which brings the total cost of keeping a hen on this farm through her first laying period, \$1.11.

It requires something less than 40 cents to raise a pullet to the laying period, including cost of incubation and hired labor.

At the present time, summer of 1909, the constant services of two men, in addition to those of Edward and Gardner Corning, are required to do the work, and also the services of a boy—one-half of each day—to assist in gathering and packing eggs.

This makes the cost of keeping a pullet up to the point where she has completed her first laying season, just \$1.50.

It costs approximately 15 cents to raise a Leghorn cockerel to the broiler size, when they are worth about 30 cents each, alive.

Hens Sell at \$2 Each

Once a strain of birds has gained a reputation for heavy egg production, all the stock raised can be sold at remunerative prices. This is particularly true of the females, for which there is a ready market at \$2 each. All the females sold on this farm have been disposed of at this figure.

The pullets last season averaged 143.25 eggs each for the ten months from December 1st to September 30th, and are doing even better this season.

These eggs were disposed of at prices as high as 65 cents per dozen, and never for less than 40 cents, averaging nearly 50 cents a dozen. Contracts for the entire yield of eggs have been made guaranteeing these prices for the next year.

This product of 1,053 pullets was 279,792 eggs, or 23,316 dozen.

This gives the following result:

REVENUE	
23,316 dozen eggs at 49c.	
(average price)	\$11,424.84
1,900 pullets as breeders, at \$2	3,800.00
800 live broilers at 30c.	240.00
Manure	250.00
	\$15,714.84

EXPENDITURE	
Raising 1,953 pullets to laying point	\$ 781.20
Maintaining 1,953 pullets through laying season of 10 months	2,167.83
Raising 800 cockerels to broiler size of 1½ lbs.	120.00
Cartons, postage, etc.	125.00
	\$3,194.03

Leaving a net profit of \$6.41 per head of laying stock.

stations, supplies the paper bottle, which is not to be used again, but to be destroyed as soon as the milk is used. It is hoped thus to minimize bacterial infection.

A very large tract of hitherto undiscovered timber has come into notice in New Guinea in the Indian Ocean. It is situated nearly on the equator and has an area of 300,000 square miles. Stock has been taken of it lately and no less than 70 useful woods have been found in marketable quantities, besides some 30 varieties suitable for cabinet and joiners' work. Several varieties may be useful for boat building and a few sorts will provide piles. The accessibility of these woods to shipping and their being virgin forest will make them an important factor in the world's timber supply.

It has been a general opinion that dicotyledonous trees show their years of growth by adding one wood layer each year. A forester of South Nigeria, in Africa, has found in that prolific region that three and four rings a year are sometimes grown by the mahogany trees. The same thing is found in other trees in the botanical garden in that region. An African town destroyed sixty-eight years ago is now growing on the site a forest with mahogany trees, whose trunks are more than ten feet around.

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SPREADING THE GOSPEL OF KINDNESS

"What is the Sunshine Society?" is often asked. "Is it organized to scatter Sunshine everywhere? Is it new in its workings and ideas? Is it an expensive society? Are there any paid officials?"

Some of the ideas of the Sunshine Society are as old as the sun; the plans for carrying on the work alone, are new. The society requires no fees or dues except kind acts and voluntary offerings. There are no paid officials, from the president general to the smallest soldier; all give their strength, thought and prayers to the cause without remuneration.

The object of Sunshine is to give the greatest amount of happiness to the greatest number of people at the smallest possible expense, and as a result of a happy thought, over 300,000 Sunshine members are holding up their hands to the world, saying "Share our surplus joys and sorrows." Because Mrs. Westover Alden, our beloved president-general, had more Christmas gifts than she needed, and realized that there were others who had none, she started the movement to encourage others to pass on from their abundance to the less fortunate.

GOOD CHEER

Have you had a kindness shown?

Pass it on.

'Twas not given for you alone,

Pass it on.

Let it travel down the years,

Let it wipe another's tears,

Till in Heaven the deed appears,

Pass it on.

This verse is the key-note of the Sunshine Guild work and with thousands chanting it a wave of kindness shall pass around the world. The growth of Sunshine work has been phenomenal. Starting with a single thought it has grown until the members now number many thousands. From the Parent Society branches have sprung up until now they are to be found all over the world; in England, in Alaska, in Australia, in South Africa, in Central America, Canada and the United States.

Sunshine work is no new effort, it is simply Christian living. It is so simple that even little children follow it gladly. One can do little or much; the rich as well as the poor welcome it, and occasionally one needs it as badly as the other. The rich weighed down by cares of property, often shut in by sickness or domestic sorrow, their lives become darker than those who have not all the necessities of life.

One can carry brightness along one's daily path or go into the hospital and to the dark and gloomy places, then by the power of Sunshine conquer the shadow of sorrow and disease. Because you can give little, is really the greatest reason why you should join our ranks. A solitary dime cannot do much but fifty of these silver pieces can do wonders. There are many who can give thoughts and prayers; these are the best gifts of all if they are earnest and self-sacrificing.

The platform of Sunshine work is:—Work for those around you; begin at home, and if each Sunshiner the world over smiles on and serves his neighbor it will be well nigh a state of universal Sunshine. Though Sunshine work is international, the effort is strictly local. Sunshine work is not necessarily active or aggressive; it is not a fight for prominence, but simply like the rays of the sun, reaching everywhere that it is allowed to penetrate. If it finds snow it melts it; if it reaches the home, it brightens it, and its beams can reach the darkest corner and fill it with light.

I have often been asked if Sunshine is a religion. I never answer save in the language of that little verse that expresses our general feelings.

"Have you had a kindness shown?"

Then people press me further; they say, "What denomination do you represent?" I have to plead absolute ignorance. We have whole Sunshine societies in Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Congregational and Dutch Reform churches. Some Jewish periodicals have a Sunshine Department in every number; the Christian Herald has the same, so how can I say what denomination we represent? And yet it may be said, that, free as it is, from the mechanism of organization, broad as is its range of influence, Sunshine has a creed. If I were to follow the ordinary lines of demarcation, I might say we have a hundred creeds, and they are all really one. Yes, we are Confucians, for we depend on the little courtesies and kindnesses of life to make up the great whole by which one must either stand or fall. We are tender to the aged and gentle to the children. To the sage maxims of the venerable Celestials we only beg leave to add as a suggestion for the removal of most human discomforts, our little watchword "Do something for somebody quickly."

Happiness in Forgetting Self

We are Hindoos, for our charity takes within its range every living thing and a good Sunshiner would not be cross even to a dumb animal. We are Epicureans as well, for we believe in enjoying life, and we would say the surest way to be happy is to forget yourself. This receipt is an unfailing one. But most of all we are Christians, for it was Christ who said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

The Sunshine Society does away with all limitations to helpfulness. Its mission of gladness and mercy is as broad and pliable as the needs of humanity are great and diverse. There is no form of discomfort or suffering of mind and body that it has not relieved.

Wealth and poverty have nothing to do with Sunshine, neither have creeds.

The Sunshine Society starts out with the proposition that the poor people are not mostly objects of charity, and that the rich are not always without feeling or sympathy. Also that people who regard themselves as neither rich nor poor, are in an overwhelming majority everywhere. Kindness extends its mystic Free Masonry over all classes.

The sturdy, barefoot boy who helps an aged man to cross a street, has much in common with the wealthy maiden who gathers together the foundlings of the alms-house and serves them with her own hands. He does not know it, nor does she, but both will be stronger for finding it out. The woman on a western farm a dozen miles from a rail road station, rebelling in her scant hours of rest against her isolation, and yearning for a glimpse of the greater world, has much in common with the wealthy woman who languishes in an elaborate city apartment, wondering what she will do next. Each could help the other if only by an exchange of friendly letters.

So far as material Sunshine goes, there are not many lives so devoid of accessories that some are not superfluous. The most unlucky child has some toy that is not used. The most closely scrimped student, has some text book that could be passed on to a boy who has none of that kind, and a farmers' wife may send a jar of jelly that will gladden the heart of some sick one. That the sympathetic soul may be brought into contact with some needy one, is the aim of the society. The old quotation says "Now we see through a glass darkly." It is the theory of Sunshine work that

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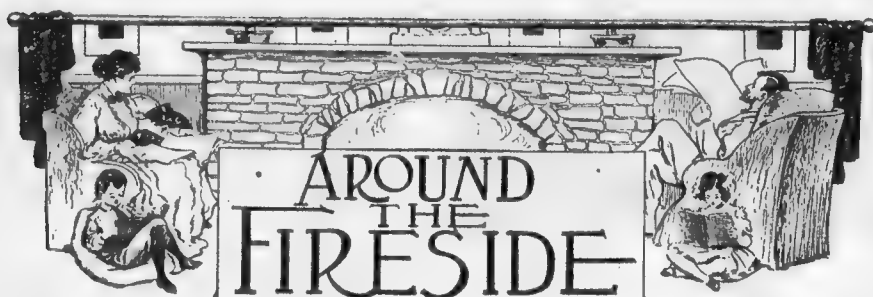
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some of the smoke can be rubbed off the glass right here, and that heaven may thus be brought a little nearer to many thousand hearts.—MARIE.



Conducted by "ISOEL"

Balanced Rations

By Mrs. M. E. GRAHAM
Lea Park, Alta

The food supply of the farm home is usually of a different form in the winter than in the summer months. It is not changed because we have studied carefully the system's needs but because we can procure a supply of fresh meat and keep it fresh to use as we will, and our cellars too are supplied (or ought to be) with an abundant supply of assorted vegetables. And we are not loath to say good-bye to bacon and eggs which have been our stand-by during the summer days.

We should study to arrange our means to supply a variety of the right kinds of food to produce the necessary proteids, carbohydrates, etc., required for the rebuilding of wasting tissue, producing of the necessary energy for the labor to be done and for supplying fuel to keep the body warm while engaged in the keen frosty air of our western winters. Usually our only concern is to get something good and lots of it irrespective of the season or the body's need. Should our diet be different in winter? It surely should, especially if we are living and working much in the cold air.

Were I to ask—What is the best to take to keep out the cold?—one man in twenty would probably say, a glass of whiskey, one woman in twenty would probably say a cup of tea and both answers would be far from correct as neither whiskey nor tea contain anything to either produce warmth or nourishment. They are stimulants only and as stimulants are useful. The feeling of warmth produced by alcoholic beverages is caused by the accelerated action of the blood in trying to rid the system as quickly as possible of the imbibed poison, and unless followed by real nourishment the body is less able to resist the cold than before the stimulant is taken. A cupful of hot milk is a stimulant, but it is also a food. Hot tea is valuable only for the water, cream and sugar it contains.

Open air workers in cold weather can digest an amount of fat that would cause bad complexions, biliousness and dyspepsia in the dressmaker, the book-keeper or the student.

It may be from fancy or fad that your family is composed of Jack Spratts and will eat no fat meats. If we are up to our job, we can feed them sufficient in other forms and we can use up the fats of our fresh beef and pork in other dishes that will be gladly eaten when the fat of roast or boiled meat would be discarded. It means a study of foods and cooking methods, but it is an interesting and profitable study.

Fats and How To Use Them

Lard is 99% fat and 1% water and pork dripping is quite as useful as lard in cooking. Beef suet and dripping are quite as useful, though a little harder to handle. Butter contains a little less fat but more water, protieds carbohydrates and mineral matter, but it is the best of all fats and should be served raw for it is no more easily digested than the other fats when used in frying—fried butter is simply decomposed fatty acid. Cream is also rich in fats and will often be relished when other forms of fat are refused. We can incorporate large quantities of beef and pork fats in gravies and sauces. By cooking one tablespoonful of flour in each tablespoonful of fat it can then be blended with the gravy or sauce without its presence being visible. We use fats also in cakes, biscuits, cookies, and the familiar pie crust. All of which is enjoyed and digested by the open air worker. There are many kinds of pudding in which chopped beef suet may be used, besides the well-known plum pudding. In fact, it improves any pudding which usually calls for lard or butter.

However it is not much use in supplying an engine with fuel if its shafts, wheels

and working parts are worn out, bent or otherwise out of repair, so the human engine needs more than fuel to be a profitable producer. We must supply the goods that will repair the tissue which is being destroyed by our every movement, even breathing. We must for this purpose, find foods rich in proteids. Protein is abundant in meats of all kinds, more abundant in cheese, beans, peas, eggs, cereals, etc. It is necessary also to provide foods which will make muscle and give energy, so that we must combine these with the carbohydrates which are the starches and sugars, such as vegetables, meals, fruits, sugars and jam.

There is another class of foods required to build the bones, hair, teeth, viz., mineral salts, which are found in vegetables, cheese, beans, butter, oatmeal, fish and in smaller quantities in other goods.

Children who are weak-limbed, bow-legged or have poor hair and teeth and have been stunted in their vegetable

balanced form, so that it pays to study the question.

Some foods are almost perfect in themselves, milk being one of these. Eggs, milk, cheese and some others contain all that is required to maintain life, but not quite in the right proportions. The English workman's lunch of bread, cheese and ale is nearly perfect, though the alcohol in the ale is not any benefit.

The New Englander's pork and beans, cod fish and potatoes is a diet, cheap and almost perfectly balanced.

The Chinaman can do lots of hard work on rice and codfish with lots of water. He might improve it with a little fat.

A wealthy man can get a balanced lunch on oyster soup, paying the price for the oysters which are very little value as food, giving only the flavor, the milk biscuits and butter supplying the nourishment. The poor man can get just as well balanced a lunch of bread and milk for one tenth of the cost, in fact bread and milk is more nearly man's requirements than the ordinary dinner for which we pay a quarter.

A mixed diet well planned is best, but the meat portion should be reduced and other proteids increased.

Sir James Barr, senior physician of the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, ascribes the meat eating habit as the cause of the condition in the system which allows the old age bacillus a chance to get in its deadly work; cheese and beans are useful substitutes. The former is more easily digested if cooked. The latter to be thoroughly digested and assimilated should be cooked slowly for hours. Many a fine specimen of man has been produced on oatmeal and milk. Many



Icelandic Hayrack near Lake Winnipeg

and fruit diet, can be cured by proper attention to food. It must be remembered that we can wash out these salts in our method of cooking. For example, baked potatoes or unpeeled boiled potatoes are a very much better food than potatoes peeled and soaked in water before boiling. The mineral salts being near the skin, are peeled off usually, while much of the starch is also lost in the preliminary soaking and boiling.

To make the balance complete we should combine foods and see that we combine such as will fill the bill from day to day, not giving an excess of one kind which produces disorders if not thrown off as waste material. For example, we might serve potatoes and rice for dinner, whole wheat, porridge and sugar for breakfast, and Johnny cake with maple syrup for supper. We would thus have an overdose of starches and sugars or carbohydrates. These, of course, might be stored up as fats to be used for fuel, but the chances are a few continuous days of this diet would cause a disordered stomach to send out signals for more proteid. The daily average ration of a grown person should be ten ounces of carbohydrates, three ounces of fat, three and a half ounces of proteid, one ounce of salt and ten cupfuls of water. We take one-third of the water in our food and must drink the remainder. This is the balanced ration for an average grown person, but an out-door worker will require more, an old person less. Brain workers taking little exercise must vary the diet also.

As a rule it is much less expensive to serve a variety of foods in properly

a good one on potatoes and buttermilk, while the consumers of roast beef and plum pudding to say nothing of bread and cheese are not among the least in the world; but Alberta oats, Saskatchewan grain, Manitoba wheat, Ontario cheese, Quebec maple syrup, British Columbia salmon and fruit and the Maritime province apples and fish to say nothing of the beef, mutton, pork and beans and other cereals, with the eggs and fowl scattered all along the trail from the Atlantic to the Pacific can and has produced men, women, boys and girls better than the best. It is up to the homemakers to see that there are no weaklings. Somebody has said, "Tell me what you eat and I will tell you what you are."

SOME BALANCED RATION RECEIPIES

Baked Beans

Ingredients:—
2 cups white beans,
1/2 lb. salt pork,
1 teaspoon mustard,
2 teaspoons sugar,
1-3 teaspoon pepper,
1/2 tablespoon salt,
1 teaspoon molasses.

Pick over, wash and soak the beans twelve to twenty four hours in soft water (the water may be softened with half a teaspoon of soda). Drain, rinse and put on to simmer in soft water. Wash the pork, score the rind and simmer with the beans. When the bean skin will crack when one is taken out and blown upon, drain off the water. Put the beans in a bean-pot (earthenware preferred) with the pork, just buried in the middle.

Put the remaining ingredients in a cup, add boiling water, mix and pour over the beans, adding enough boiling water to just cover the beans, cover closely and bake ten hours or more in a slow oven. Keep adding water just to the top of the beans.

Long slow cooking is essential in making beans readily digestible. The New Englanders serve baked beans for Sunday breakfast after cooking all night in the village baker's oven.

Creamed Macaroni

Ingredients:—
1/2 cup macaroni,
1/2 cup grated cheese,
1 cup cream sauce.

Put on to boil three cups water, 3/4 teaspoon salt, break macaroni in one inch pieces, drop in boiling water, boiling hard until tender for twenty-five to forty minutes. When tender, drain in a colander, rinse in cold water to make it white. Mix the cheese with the cream sauce, stir in macaroni and reheat.

Cream Sauce

1 tablespoon of flour cooked in one tablespoon of butter, then add one cupful of hot milk, bring to a boil.

Broiled Steak

Have the steak not less than one inch to one and a half inches thick. Heat an iron pan smoking hot, put on the steak, leave for ten seconds. Turn, leave ten seconds. Turn, etc. Thirty-five seconds is long enough, but many people prefer it cooked about ten minutes. Put no grease on the pan; do not salt until done.

It is quite nice broiled over a good bed of coals instead of the hot pan. To balance the ration serve with this carrot and onion sauce.

Scrape and chop fine two small carrots one large onion. Cook until tender in two tablespoons of dripping, then add one tablespoon of flour and sufficient water or milk to make a smooth sauce.

EARLY GARDENING

Once again the season is at hand when the fore-handed housekeeper begins to plan for a supply at the earliest date, of green table stuffs, and early plants for bedding. In this land of late cold springs, to do our very best outdoors, it is generally July before we can get much from the garden to supplement the left-overs of winter, and break the monotony of a worn-out menu card. Indeed such is the rush of the warm seasons that one has to be vigilant to mature, not to say ripen, many of our most desirable vegetables even with the help of a liberal start indoors, before old winter overtakes us again. Anyone who takes the time to go about among the greenhouses and florists shops in the city, will have an eye-opener as to what is being done in the line of forcing and transplanting bedding plants and vegetables. Almost any vegetable can be transplanted if handled carefully, though, of course, it does not pay to do this beyond certain limits. But citron, squash, cucumber, pumpkin and melon can be grown most successfully and a reasonable crop assured by the transplanting process.

Obtain small wooden boxes, those that berries are marketed in are just the thing. Some could be easily made from the thin boards of fruit cases. Good ones have been made from heavy pasteboard, but the wood is better. Fill with rich soil. Plant plenty of seeds in the usual way. Keep in a sunny window, and away from the frost. Let the soil be kept moist, but not wet. The advantage of this plan over the hot-bed is that each box will be enough for one hill when set in the open and the roots need not be disturbed in the very least, the soil is allowed to dry and the box taken off carefully before planting. Many gardeners have worked for the season at what appeared to be a good crop of these vegetables, only to find when they came to cook them that the crop had gained size but not maturity and was therefore nearly worthless; and much of the work went for nothing.

Yet even though one makes a hot-bed the small box is the best for starting the vegetables named.

For the sake of the little children, if nothing else, a special effort should be made to have flowers. A sure way to have pansies this year is to sow the seed now, and by the time the ground

is fit to work, one can have well-rooted plants that will bloom this fall and what is more desirable than a pansy blossom? They need particularly rich soil. Those who did not sow onions, carrots and parsnips last fall just before the freeze-up will find their crop some weeks behind the fall sown seeds.

OLD "SOL" STILL SHINES

Editor, Fireside.—I wish to address the Dear Sisters of our western land. Have you ever thought of the grand privileges we women enjoy in this land of liberty and sunshine? One is so much impressed with the spirit of sisterly affection and the spirit of true helpfulness. It is the best tribute that could be paid the women of any country. In a new country one would expect everybody to be so taken up with his own affairs that there would be no time to help others. I incline to the belief that there is Gospel in this sort of living. This is the spirit our Master displayed while He was on earth. We women are so often taken up with our own burdens that we forget to see the sunnyside of life—though the sun is always shining even on cloudy days.

If we lived more in the Sunshine, it would reflect itself more in our faces and as the Sunshine always chases the gloom away our homes would be the happiest places on earth, our husbands the best tempered men, our boys so happy and gay and then the problem of woman's rights would be solved. This country would be a dreary place without us women, so you see how much power belongs to us. Your husband thinks he is the ruler, well, let him think so, it won't do him any harm, but really the more experience one gets the more one wonders why women can't rule. You see, there are more ways than one of ruling. There is the loving spirit. Which of your boys can resist the loving spirit, the kindly smile and the loving little acts? I tell you they will win the boy or man, if done in the right spirit. Who loves the tyrant? Now man loves power and so does woman, and many are determined to have it, more's "the pity." Women's weakness is her real power, therefore if she become strong she loses her husband's sympathy, for when he looks at her he thinks "my little wife isn't strong, I must be kind to her."

All our leading men have had great mothers, not the fashion-plate mothers, but those whose whole lives are interested with holy living. Oh women! let us train our sons to be worthy men, good husbands and kind fathers. Be neat and clean in your dress. Smile always and prepare tasty meals, for as a dear old lady said "a hungry man is an angry man." God is bringing back His people to their own. His command to Adam was "Go till the soil."

AN INTERESTED READER
Emo, Jan. 24, 1910.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING

The other day the National Council of Canadian Women met in the new Y. W. C. A. assembly parlor, Winnipeg, where a paper on the Dower Law was read by Miss Beynau, a competent advocate of this popular measure. Miss Beynau read several letters from women of these western provinces, citing some of their own trials and injustices, and others reporting the many wrongs and hardships endured by their neighbor women. And praying that some immediate action be taken to lessen this widespread grievance of no financial protection for women and children.

A short discussion followed the paper. The chairman appointed a committee of three to wait upon a member of the Manitoba Government in order to have,

if possible, a Dower Law brought in at this forthcoming session of Parliament.

Homesteads for women was another subject slated for a conference at an early date. Of course this must be a Dominion Law, but it has to have a head somewhere, and why not in Western Canada?

A great number of women have quietly and promptly availed themselves of the homestead privilege, made possible by buying the South African Veteran's scrip—which women can qualify for as well as men. This proves conclusively that it is only necessary to give women the opportunity and they are anxiously willing to be self-supporting, and no longer a drag upon the pension list of their masculine relatives.

Homesteads for women should receive the strongest support from every farmer in the west. Now that they have all the law allows, why not let their women sit at the second table at least, and select from what's left?

Please let us have a full discussion on this subject.

The National Council of Women is an organization formed by Lady Aberdeen during her Vice-regal tenure in the Dominion a few years ago. The purpose of the organization is to inform women upon the many national questions that so deeply affect her and her progeny, and to win her co-operation in the devising and promoting of measures that will do the greatest good at the earliest date.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

How to Use Round-Steak

When round steak must be used instead of the more tender and palatable sirloin, or porterhouse, try either of the following recipes:

Savory Steak

Have the steak cut rather thick, spread it out and pound it well. Cover it with very thin slices of bacon, roll it tightly and bind it securely with some white cord. Put it on a stew-pan with just enough water to cover it, and let it come slowly to boiling point. Skim it well, add a small bunch of sweet herbs, two carrots cut in slices, two medium-sized onions cut small, a bit of bay-leaf, and half a dozen peppercorns. Cover the pan and let the meat cook slowly until it is very tender. Take it out of the pan, spread soft butter all over it and place it in a hot oven for ten minutes. Strain enough of the stock to make the required quantity of gravy, thicken it with a little flour, add some seasoning if needed and pour it around the steak on a heated platter. Place the vegetables neatly around the meat and serve with tomato or mushroom catchup.

Beefsteak Pudding

For each pound of steak allow one pound of flour, six ounces of suet and a little salt and pepper. Make a very firm paste with the flour, suet, a pinch of salt and a little water. Roll it out and line a pudding-dish with it. Season the meat with salt and pepper, cut it in small pieces, dip each piece in flour and put it into the pudding-dish. Add a little well-seasoned gravy or some water if gravy is not at hand, cover the top with a layer of the paste and press the edges well together. Tie it securely in a strong, well-floured pudding-cloth and let it boil for about three and a half hours. Send it to the table in the pudding-dish in which it was cooked, pinning it neatly in a clean napkin if the outside dish is not at hand.

HIT AND MISS

The woman who remains in ignorance wrongs not only herself, but her children and her country.

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Red Deer Co-operative Association

Continued from page 9

Registered Post Office Address.
To the United Farmers of Alberta
Red Deer Co-operative Association
Red Deer, Alta.

I, the undersigned, member of the above Association pursuant to the by-laws and general rules thereof, hereby place with the Association a part of the produce of my farm to be placed on the market by the Association and to be sold in accordance with the by-laws and general rules governing the working of the Association.

The undermentioned farm produce is a list of produce which I now place with the Association for sale. I agree to deliver such farm produce at a station on the Calgary and Edmonton railway or Red Deer or at such place as may be required, not being further distant from my place, and load the same on cars for shipment or in storage as may be and whenever required, within a reasonable time, but in all cases not later than the last mentioned date. In case I should fail to do so I hereby agree to pay to the Association all loss, cost and expenses which the Association may be put to by reason of such failure on my part.

Dated this day of
1909.

Quantity.

Description:

Date when ready for shipment.

Date when offer lapses.

The following is an approximate estimate of an additional amount of produce not listed above but which I believe I shall have for shipment through the Association.

TOLSTOY'S LAST MESSAGE

Perhaps before this is printed Count Leo Tolstoy, the great Russian social reformer and novelist, will have passed away, leaving a name that will not die. He is reported to be on his deathbed. It was with almost prophetic vision that his end was approaching that he wrote two months ago a message "to all the world," beginning: "My farewell message to the world—at my age every message is also a farewell—is my view as to how life should be framed, that it may not, as heretofore, be bad and sad, but full of happiness and contentment, as God wishes and as we ourselves wish." The message ends: "Instead of returning evil with evil try to return evil with good; to say nothing ill of men; to act kindly even with the ox and the dog. Live thus one day, two days or more, and compare the state of your mind with its state in former days. Make the attempt and you will see how the dark, evil moods have passed away and how the soul's happiness has increased."

THE ONLY BANK OF ITS KIND

The extent to which radium has become a factor in the medical world is indicated by the cable from London, which states that a bank is to be opened in London to deal with this wonderful element, which is infinitely more valuable than gold. In the bank's vaults will be deposited \$250,000 worth of radium. Loans from that capital will be made to physicians of acknowledged professional standing or those who deposit in mere money the value of the radium they borrow. The radium bankers expect to profit largely from the interest on their loans; from the charges for using the radium. Only the recent find of radium at Guards, Portugal made possible the acquiring of enough radium to establish this unique bank. It is less than eight years ago that radium was discovered, and it only occurs to the extent of a few grains to a ton. Yet it has been wrested from nature by science and used to benefit mankind. We may readily believe that countless secrets are still hidden from human intelligence; but also that those who seek them earnestly will be rewarded by new discoveries.

The great Chinese campaign against opium fares variously in different parts of the Empire. In some provinces the demand for opium continues as great as ever, and efforts are made to meet it without official interference. But in Pekin, so far as hospital experience goes,

one might say that the opium-smoking had almost disappeared. The fact is that the Chinese seem to be ashamed of the use of the drug now, and hesitate to seek treatment. It is estimated that three-tenths of the people have stopped smoking and about eight-tenths of the officials. Among army officers the habit seems to be entirely abolished.

GRAIN INSPECTION RECORD

According to Dominion Government figures, during January, 1910, the cars of wheat inspected exceeded those of January, 1910, by 1,591, and the excess of cars of grain of all kinds inspected was 2,136. For the first five months of the crop year ending January 31 last the inspections were 75,258 cars of all kinds of grain, 61,059 being wheat. This is the greatest quantity for this period in the history of the west. At the end of January the quantity of wheat in storage in Thunder Bay was 5,041,667 bushels as compared with 4,369,130 on the corresponding date of 1909.

AMERICAN SETTLERS' POURING IN

During the month of January, 1910, 775 settlers from the United States passed through North Dakota to various points in Saskatchewan and Alberta. This showed a marked increase over the number of arrivals for the corresponding month of 1909, which was 608. There were also 62 cars of settlers effects as compared with 18 for January, 1909. Quite a number of undesirables have been turned back.

THE LOOPHOLE AT RENO.

Reno, Nevada, is the most popular spot in the country for married folks who would like to have the marriage ceremony changed to read "Whom God hath joined let any man put asunder." During the last six months most of the people at Reno seeking divorce have had a new spouse, waiting to take the place of the old. Two weeks ago the favorite divorcee of the colony was pelted with roses as she left. A few hours later she was married before crossing the State line. Last week, two hours after receiving her decree, another New York woman became the wife of a wealthy lover. Judge Pike, who granted her a decree of divorce, was much incensed when he learned of her speedy marriage. "This method of making a farce of the courts has got to cease," he said. Judge Pike's disgust was well founded, but he, of course, had no alternative but to grant the decree under the Nevada laws. Yet how is this increase of divorces, simply because couples tire of each other, to be stopped. In Indiana, a judge has just granted what lawyers call a trial divorce and which has led some attorneys to declare that the court has no precedent for his action and that the restrictions imposed could not be held to be binding under the laws of Indiana. This judge termed his new form of separation a "limited divorce." By the terms of the decree a couple are divorced for five years, after which they may live together if they desire. If, in the meantime, they wish to remarry they will be unable to do so. The question arises whether if, during the five years period, the couple remarry outside the State and then decide to get a divorce again after the expiration of the period, they would have to get two divorces to be legally separated. The necessity for uniform divorce laws becomes daily more apparent.

KINRADE TRIAL EXPENSES

The crown's investigation of the celebrated murder mystery which aroused international interest last February, cost the Ontario government about \$4,000. This interesting information is contained in the public accounts of the province for the fiscal year. For services as crown representatives at the Kinrade murder inquest G. T. Blackstock received \$1,000. The Pinkerton Detective agency for services and expenses in the Kinrade case were paid \$2,659. The Thiel Detective agency for the same purpose received \$431.

The Omaha "Bee," a Republican newspaper, is authority for the statement that Democrats summoned to the "Commoner" office at Lincoln have been told that William J. Bryan will be a candidate for president in 1912, and that his friends must go to work in his behalf.

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The Grain Growers' Bill

The following is a Copy of the Bill proposed by the Grain Growers' Elevator Committee and presented to the Government, and which the Government declined to accept

An act respecting the ownership and operation of grain elevators by the province.

Whereas the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association have in recent conventions affirmed that it would be in the interests of the province that a system of grain elevators within Manitoba should be established by the province to be vested in and operated by a commission, independent and non-partisan in character;

And whereas it is considered that the adoption of said proposal under proper safeguard to secure economy and efficient administration in carrying out the same, would be attended with a reduction in the cost of the handling of grain and with other advantages to the grain growers of the province;

Therefore His Majesty by and with the consent and advice of the legislative assembly of Manitoba enacts as follows:

Preliminary Provisions

1. This act may be cited as the "Manitoba Elevator Act" and in its construction the expression "Commissioners" means the elevator commissioners appointed under the act, and "Commissioner" means one of such commissioners.

2. This act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

3. The authority to carry out this act shall be three commissioners, who shall be a body corporate by the name "The Elevator Commissioners of Manitoba," and by that name shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and be capable in law of suing and being sued, but without personal liability, and shall have power to purchase, acquire, sell, lease, hire, dispose of and hold lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods, chattels and other property of every kind for the purposes of this act, and may do all things necessary to carry out the provisions of this act according to their true intent and spirit. The head office of the commissioners shall be in the City of Winnipeg.

4. (1) The Governor in Council shall as soon as conveniently practicable after the passing of this act, appoint as said commissioners three persons to be nominated to the Governor in Council by the directors of said Grain Growers' Association, and who, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, shall each hold office during good behavior.

(2) On the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of a commissioner, the Governor in Council shall appoint to such vacant office a person to be nominated by the directors of said Grain Growers' Association, and who, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, shall hold office during good behavior.

(3) No present or future director of said Grain Growers' Association shall be eligible for appointment as a commissioner unless he shall have ceased to be a director of said association for a period of at least one year prior to his appointment.

(4) Each of said commissioners before entering upon the duties of his office shall give a bond to the crown in such form, with such sureties and in such an amount as the Governor in Council shall approve of.

5. (1) A commissioner may be removed for misbehavior or incompetence by a two-thirds vote of the Legislative Assembly.

(2) The directors of said Grain Growers' Association or a committee thereof composed of not less than five members shall be a board for hearing complaints against the commissioners. On petition in writing to said board signed by not less than five persons, setting forth facts which shall be duly verified by affidavit of one of the petitioners annexed to said petition, showing a cause of complaint against the commissioner, or a commissioner, or that the commissioner or commissioners have

or has been guilty of misbehavior or have or has shown incompetence in the discharge of their or his duties or have or has violated their or his oath of office, which in the judgment of said board warrants investigation by said board, the board shall issue a summons to said commissioners or commissioner to show cause to such petition. On the return of the summons, evidence on oath of witnesses on the part of the petitioners and the commissioners or commissioner shall be heard by the board (which oath the board through its presiding officer at the taking of such evidence is hereby empowered to administer in the form in

make an order dismissing said commissioner or commissioners from office whereupon said office shall be vacated by said commissioner, or commissioners, or the court may make an order quashing said report. The costs of proceedings before the court of appeal shall be in the discretion of the court, and where ordered, judgment for the same may be signed in the court of King's Bench as in an action in that court, and recovery had for the same in the same manner and under the same remedies as a judgment debt in said court may be enforced. Nothing in this sub-section contained shall oust the jurisdiction of courts of law to hear and determine actions, suits or other proceedings or complaints against the commissioners.

(3) A commissioner shall be deemed to have vacated his office:

(a) If he shall violate his oath of office;

(b) If he shall engage in business or employment outside the duties of his office;

(c) If he shall absent himself from duty otherwise than for illness or for sufficient cause, except on leave granted by his co-commissioners (which leave they are hereby authorized to grant);

RESOLUTION FORWARDED TO GOVERNMENT

The Grain Growers' elevator committee, finding it impossible to accept the government proposals, passed the following resolution and presented it to the government on Friday, February 18:

"Whereas at the convention of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, held at Brandon in the month of December last, a resolution was adopted following the announcement there made on behalf of the Manitoba government that the government was prepared to establish a system of government-owned elevators, that the administration of the system should be vested in a commission which should be kept free from political influence and control:

"And, whereas, in a memorandum prepared by the undersigned committee of said association, presenting the views of the association to the government, it was defined that the commission to be appointed to carry out provisions of an act establishing a system of government-owned elevators should be appointed by the Governor in Council from names to be submitted by said association, and that the members of such commission should be removable by the legislative assembly above, in order to ensure that such commission should be independent and non-partisan in character;

"And whereas said committee have presented to the government a bill with provisions embodying the instructions contained in said resolution and the terms laid down in said memorandum, but vesting the control of the monies to be expended by said commission in the Governor in Council;

"And whereas the government have in conference with said committee stated that the government cannot support legislation which does not provide that said commission shall be subject to control by the Governor in Council, and have submitted a bill containing the government's views in this respect, whereby the power of appointment, control and dismissal of said commission is vested in the Governor in Council, and have declined to waive or modify said conditions;

"Therefore resolved by the undersigned committee that while it regrets the position taken by the government as constituting a difference in a matter of essential and fundamental character between the committee and the government, it still affirms that it is unable to assent to the government's proposals, believing that they involve results prejudicial to the successful carrying out of the legislation the association has in view, and are at variance with the instructions given by the association to the committee.

J. W. Scallion, Hon. Pres.; D. W. McCuaig, Pres.; R. C. Henders, Vice-Pres.; R. McKenzie, Sec.; J. S. Wood, Dir.; Peter Wright, Dir.; R. J. Avison, Dir.; Fred. W. Kerr, Dir.; J. D. McArthur, Dir.; R. M. Wilson, Dir.; John Kennedy; T. A. Crerar.

use in courts of law of the province). If the board shall consider that the petitioners have established their cause of complaint the board shall seek to have the commissioners remedy or adjust the matter complained of according to what may be deemed by the board to be the very right of the matter. If the commissioners shall decline to act upon the advice of the board or to adjust said cause of complaint or grant redress with respect to the same, or if the evidence shows that the commissioners or a commissioner have or has been guilty of misbehavior or have or has shown incompetence in the discharge of their or his duties or have or has violated their oath of office they may make a report in writing of the proceedings had before them to the court of appeal of the province, together with a copy of the evidence taken before them. The court of appeal shall appoint a time and place for the consideration of said report and said evidence at which the petitioner and the commissioners shall be entitled to be heard, either in person or by counsel, whereupon the court may, if it considers that in the matter complained of in said petition the commissioner or commissioners have been guilty of misbehavior or have shown incompetence in the discharge of the duties of his or their office,

(d) If he shall be, or become in any way concerned or interested in any contract or agreement made by or on behalf of the commissioners, or shall in any wise participate in the profit thereof, or in any benefit or pecuniary advantage arising therefrom;

(e) If he shall aid, counsel, support or take part in the election of any candidate or candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly, but this prohibition shall not deprive him of a vote at such election.

6. The Governor in Council shall appoint one of the commissioners to be chairman of the commission.

7. Each of the commissioners shall be paid a salary of — thousand dollars. Such salaries and all other salaries payable under this act are hereby made a charge on the revenue and fund of the commissioners to be known as "The Elevator Commissioners' Fund" and shall be payable therefrom.

8. For the conduct of business any two commissioners shall be a quorum, and, subject to the section next following, shall have all the powers and authorities by this act vested in the commissioners.

9. If, at any meeting at which two commissioners only are present, such commissioners shall differ in opinion upon any matter, the determination of such

matter shall be postponed until all the commissioners are present.

10. No act or proceeding of the commissioners shall be invalidated or prejudiced by reason only of the fact that, at the time when such proceeding or act was taken, done or commenced, there was a vacancy in the office of any one commissioner.

11. (1) The commissioners may appoint and employ such officers, servants, agents and workmen to assist in the execution of this act as they think necessary and proper, and any person so appointed shall hold office during the pleasure of the commissioners.

(2) The commissioners shall pay such officers, servants, agents and workmen such salaries and compensation as the commissioners deem fitting.

12. Before any person entrusted with the custody and control of moneys as an officer of the commissioners, enters upon his office or employment, he shall take and subscribe an oath before any person authorized to administer oaths, that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office or employment and the commissioners shall take sufficient security from him for the faithful execution of his office; and such security shall be that of any incorporated guarantee company approved by the commissioners.

13. Every officer or servant employed by the commissioners shall at least once a week or oftener if required by the commissioners, make out and deliver to them or to any person appointed by them for that purpose, a true and perfect account in writing under his hand, of all moneys received by him on behalf of the commissioners, or by virtue of his employment; and such account shall state how, and to whom, and for what purpose, such moneys shall have been disposed of; and together with such account such officer shall deliver the vouchers and receipts for such payments; and every such officer shall pay to the commissioners, or to any person appointed by them to receive the same all moneys which shall appear to be owing from him. It shall also be the duty of the operator in charge of an elevator operated by the commissioners to make daily return to the commissioners of amount of grain received for which storage tickets have been issued; number of storage tickets cancelled or destroyed with their numbers; number of storage tickets surrendered or exchanged for warehouse receipts; amount of storage collected; grain loaded to cars with numbers and amounts to each car and of such other information as the commissioners may require.

14. Before any commissioner enters upon the execution of his duties as commissioner, he shall take and subscribe an oath in the following form: "You, — swear that you will truly, faithfully and impartially and to the best of your skill and understanding discharge and execute the duties and powers vested in you as one of the elevator commissioners of Manitoba. So help you God." Which oath shall be administered by a judge of the court of appeal or a judge of the court of King's Bench for the province of Manitoba and shall be filed of record in the office of the provincial secretary.

Borrowing Powers

15. (1) The Governor in Council may, from time to time, advance and pay to the commissioners such sums of money not exceeding in the whole sum of three million dollars, as are required to enable the commissioners to carry out the provisions of this act. For the purpose of raising such sums the Governor in Council may issue and sell bonds or debentures of the province at such rates and on such terms as the Governor in Council deems best, which bonds and debentures shall be under the great seal of the province and signed by the provincial treasurer or by such officer as may from time to time be designated by the Governor in Council, but the signature to the coupon may be lithographed.

(2) No such advance shall be made unless the proposed expenditure and the reasons therefore have first been submitted to and approved by the Governor in Council.

(3) In event of interest on said bonds or debentures becoming due before the commissioners shall have derived revenue from elevators constructed or to be acquired under this act, the amount of said interest shall be advanced to the

commissioners by the Governor in Council which advance the Governor in Council may direct the provincial treasurer to borrow by loan chargeable on Consolidated Revenue Fund, repayable at such period and at such rate of interest as the Governor in Council may authorize. Said advance with interest shall be repaid by the commissioners to the provincial treasurer.

16. It shall be the duty of the commissioners in carrying out this act and the powers entrusted to them, to pay the principle and interest of the said bonds or debentures out of the receipts and revenue arising from the rates, tolls and charges imposed by or under this act, for or on account of elevators operated by the commissioners; and the lawful charges upon the said receipts and revenue shall be paid by the commissioners as follows, and in the following order, that is to say:

(a) The payment of all expenses incurred in operating said elevators; in the collection of the receipts and revenue of the same, and other indispensable outlays and expenses;

(b) The defraying of the expenses attendant upon the maintenance, repair or up-keep of the said elevators, except where such expenses should be charged to capital account.

(c) The payment of interest due on all sums of money borrowed under this act without priority or preference;

(d) Providing a sinking fund for the redemption of said bonds or debentures, and the paying of all sums of money so borrowed.

17. The sum or sums of money, by this act authorized to be raised by way of loan, and all moneys payable to or received by the commissioners, shall, when received by them, be paid into a chartered bank to the credit of a fund of the province to be designated "The Elevator Commissioners' Fund" and shall be drawn out and subject to the order and shall be expended under the control and management of the commissioners in such a manner as the commissioners may prescribe.

Construction and Operation of Elevators

18. The commissioners shall establish at all points within the province, where, in the judgment of the commissioners it shall be advisable and proper to do so, grain storage elevators which shall be managed and operated under the direction of the commissioners by either constructing the same or acquiring by purchase, lease or otherwise, existing elevator or elevators that hereafter may be erected by any person or company from the owners thereof, at such price, rentals, terms or conditions as may be agreed upon by such owners and the commissioners, and the commissioners are hereby empowered to purchase, acquire lease, have and hold all lands, tenements and hereditaments, plant, assets and other property, both real and personal, necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, and may, as often as they see fit to do so, sell, alienate, lease and otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof.

19. Before acquiring any elevator by purchase the commissioners shall have the same examined and appraised by a competent person or persons who shall make a report in writing of such value to the commissioners, and who in determining said value shall fix the same at the actual value thereof, having regard to:

- (a) Depreciation in value since date of erection; and cost of repairs;
- (b) Volume of business handled;
- (c) Adaptability to requirements of system under this act;
- (d) Conditions of building, foundation, machinery and equipment;
- (e) Cost of operation;
- (f) Rates of insurance.

General Contracting Powers

20. (1) The commissioners in their corporate name may enter into all agreements and contracts with any person, firm, company, corporation or municipality, necessary or proper to enable the commissioners to carry out this act.

(2) The commissioners in their corporate name may contract for the construction of elevators or execution of any work authorized by this act or for furnishing materials or labor or for any other matters or things whatsoever necessary for enabling them to carry the purposes of this act into full effect.

(3) The commissioners shall let the work of constructing any elevator or of making alterations or repairs to any elevator that may be required by them where the same will involve an expenditure exceeding \$500.00, by tender and contract after the plans and specifications therefor have been duly advertised, and they shall accept the lowest tender put in by the contractor who, in the judgment of the commissioners, is possessed of sufficient skill, experience and means to carry on the work or such portion thereof as he has tendered for.

(4) Any contract to be so entered into shall be guarded by such securities and contain such provisions for retaining a portion of the contract moneys, to be held as a reserve fund for such periods of time, and on such conditions as appear to be necessary for the protection of the province and for securing the due performance of such contract.

(5) No money shall be paid to any contractor until such person as the commissioners shall designate in the contract for the purpose has certified that the work for or on account of which it is claimed, has been duly executed, and that such money is due and payable, nor until such certificate has been approved by the commissioners.

22. All property and all rights therein or thereto belonging acquired by the commissioners for the purposes of this act, shall be held by them for the crown.

Rates For Storage Of Grain

23. The commissioners shall, by by-laws frame a scale of tolls, rates or charges with power to amend or revise the same, from time to time, for the storage or warehousing of grain and other merchandise in elevators operated by the commissioners, and said tolls, rates or charges shall be as low and reasonable as possible, consistent with making due provision for defraying and meeting the expenditures and requirements specified in section 16 of this Act.

24. The commissioners shall not afford or give any preference or advantage in tolls, rates or charges or in any respect whatever, to any person, company, firm or corporation, nor shall they subject any person, company, firm or corporation to any detriment or disadvantage in tolls, rates or charges in any respect whatsoever.

25. The commissioners shall afford all reasonable, proper and equal facilities for the storage of grain in elevators operated by them, and for the receiving, forwarding and delivery of grain stored in such elevators.

26. The commissioners may store in elevators operated by them all grain offered for that purpose and may demand and receive such tolls, rates or charges for the same as they shall fix by said scale.

to prospective purchasers. Where a purchaser buys in quantities not less than car load units, upon the basis of such sample, the commissioners shall deliver on track to his order the grain represented thereby. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to provide a room suitable for the purpose in which to exhibit said samples.

(2) The operator of an elevator operated by the commissioners shall keep accurate record of the amount and kind of grain loaded into cars from such elevator, on forms and in the manner prescribed by the commissioners.

(3) The commissioners may forward grain stored in elevators operated by them to terminal elevators to be binned with grain of the same grade, and the owner of grain in any elevator operated by the commissioners may have the same forwarded for grading by the Dominion Grain Inspector.

29. It shall be the duty of the commissioners wherever practicable to equip elevators operated by them with machinery for cleaning grain, and all grain shall be cleaned and binned under the direction of the owner.

Accounts, Audits and Reports

30. (1) The commissioners shall keep separate accounts of all monies borrowed, received and expended by them under the authority of this Act, and shall account for the same annually to the Governor in Council in such manner and form as he sees fit to direct. They shall also make and keep of record minutes in writing of the proceedings of all meetings held by them.

(2) The commissioners shall prepare an annual report of their proceedings and an account of all monies received and expended during the preceding year.

(3) In the first month in each quarter of every year the commissioners shall report in writing to the Governor in Council the state of the elevator returns, with the amount of grain stored in elevators operated by the commissioners during the preceding quarter and the earnings of each elevator in respect thereof.

All reports prepared under this act shall be laid before the legislative assembly, if then in session and actually sitting or within five days after the commencement of the session then next ensuing.

31. The accounts of the commissioners in respect of receipts and expenditures shall be subject to examination and audit by the provincial auditor in the same manner as is provided by the treasury department with respects to the accounts of receipts and expenditures of public money.

By-Laws

32. The commissioners, may from time to time, make by-laws not contrary to law nor to the provisions of this act, for all or any of the subjects or matters hereinafter mentioned:

(a) For fixing the tolls, rates and charges for the storage or warehousing of grain in elevators operated by the commissioners under section 23 hereof.

(b) For regulating the receiving, storage, delivery and forwarding of grain in elevators operated by the commissioners and of the property real and personal including funds in bank.

(c) The doing of everything necessary for the effectual execution and carrying out of this act, and the attainment of the intentions and objects thereof.

Any such by-laws shall have force and effect and when approved by the Governor in Council and when the same shall have been published in two consecutive issues of the Gazette, and upon such publication, such by-law shall have the same force and effect as if specifically enacted in this act, and judicial notice shall be taken thereof in all proceedings under this act.

Exemption From Taxes

33. (1) No rates, taxes or assessment shall be made, charged or levied upon any elevator, or upon any land, yard, building, works, earning, revenue or other property of the commissioners.

(2) No by-law of any municipality within the province shall restrict or in any manner affect the exercise of the powers conferred upon the commissioners by this act.



Farm Home of Johannes Einarsson, Logberg, Sask.

(6) Every such contract shall be in writing and shall specify the work to be done, the materials to be furnished, and the price to be paid for the same, and the time within which the work is to be completed, and the penalties to be suffered in case of non-performance thereof; and every such contract may specify the person to whose satisfaction the work is to be completed and the mode of determining any dispute which may arise concerning or in consequence of such contract. Nothing, in this section, however, shall prevent the commissioners from executing any work under their own management where they are satisfied that the same can be done at a cost less than the lowest tender therefor.

21. (1) No member of the Legislative Assembly, or director of said Grain Growers' Association shall hold or be appointed to any office of emolument under the commissioners; or shall be a party to or concerned or interested in any contract or agreement with the commissioners for any purpose whatsoever whereby he may receive any payment of money, advantage or profit from the commissioners.

(2) Any member of the Legislative Assembly who accepts any such office or is a party to, or concerned or interested in such agreement or contract as aforesaid, shall incur the disqualifications and be subject to the penalties prescribed by sections 12, 13 and 14 of the Legislative Assembly Act.

All such tolls, rates or charges shall at all times be charged equally to all persons, and after the same rate in respect of such grain, and no reduction or advance in any such tolls, rates or charges shall be made either directly or indirectly, in favor of or against any person, company, firm or corporation using said elevators.

27. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to reserve space in elevators operated by them sufficient for the storage of grain that may be offered for sale on street, and the commissioners may lease all or any of such space upon such terms as the commissioners shall seem reasonable to any person or persons desiring to purchase such grain. Save as modified by such lease such leases shall possess the same rights and be subject to the same regulations as shall belong to or govern an individual shipper.

28. (1) It shall be the duty of the operator in charge of each elevator operated by the commissioners to obtain from each wagon load of grain before it has been binned, a sample thereof, not less than one pound in weight for each fifty bushels or part of fifty bushels in such load; to place and secure under seal such sample in a suitable receptacle marked for identification which shall be retained in the elevator for a period of not less than three weeks and to forward under seal an identified sample of the same, not less than three pounds in weight, when requested so to do by the owner of the grain to the offices of the commissioners where it shall be shown by the commissioners

The Government Bill

The following is a Copy of the Elevator Bill proposed by the Manitoba Government, and which the Grain Growers' Elevator Committee refused to accept

B I L L

An Act Respecting a System of Government Grain Elevators
HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Manitoba Government Grain Elevators Act."

2. The Government of Manitoba shall have power to purchase, lease, construct, maintain and operate grain elevators at any place or places in the province.

3. The said Government shall have all power to acquire by way of expropriation from any person or corporation, except railway companies under the jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, any existing grain elevators and the land used in connection therewith, or any existing leases thereof, and any adjoining land which it may be desirable to acquire for use in connection with the maintenance or operation of such grain elevators, and, for the purposes of this section, the words "grain elevator" shall be taken to include all lands, leases, plant, supplies, buildings, works, rights, franchises, easements, assets and property of any kind, owned, held or used for the purposes of or in connection with any such grain elevator or with the operation thereof.

4. The price to be paid by the said Government for any property so purchased may be fixed by agreement between the owners and the Commissioners hereinafter referred to, but, if it be not so fixed, it may be determined in the manner and by the proceedings provided by "The Manitoba Expropriation Act," and the said Commission shall employ valuers to report to them from time to time what would be the reasonable and fair valuation of any such property.

5. In any proceedings under section 4 hereof for the purpose of determining the said price, the same shall be fixed at the actual value of the said property having regard to what the same would cost if newly constructed, making due allowance for deterioration and wear and tear and all other proper allowances, but not allowing anything for franchise, good-will or prospective profits.

6. At any time within three months after the said price has been fixed or determined as aforesaid, the said Government may by notice in writing to the said person or corporation withdraw from the said purchase, first paying to the said person or corporation all cost of proceedings under section 4 hereof.

7. After the expiry of the said three months without such withdrawal the said purchase at the price fixed or determined shall be deemed to be a contract binding upon both parties, and may be enforced by either party as such; and upon payment or tender to the said person or corporation of the said price by the said Government, the said property so purchased shall become vested in His Majesty in the right of the Province of Manitoba, and the said Government may forthwith enter into possession of the same.

8. The said Government shall have power to sell any of the said grain elevators and property at any time, also to lease the same, or any part thereof, to any municipality in the province upon such terms as may be fixed upon by order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and mutually agreed upon between the parties.

9. Every grain elevator so purchased, leased, constructed or otherwise acquired by the said Government under this act shall be deemed to be a public work within the meaning of "The Manitoba Expropriation Act" and "The Manitoba Public Works Act."

10. The said Government shall have power from time to time to issue debentures of stock of the Province of Manitoba, in sums not exceeding one thousand dollars each, bearing interest at a rate

not exceeding four per cent. per annum, half yearly, and payable at any time not exceeding forty years from date, for the purpose of raising funds required for the purposes of this Act, and such debentures may be made payable at any place

power from time to time to make such provisions and regulations as may be deemed by it advisable or necessary respecting the maintenance and operation of such elevators, the keeping of accounts, the application of funds and other matters of financial or administrative detail involved in the carrying out of the purposes of this Act.

12. The Government shall have power to appoint Commissioners, not exceeding three, for the purposes of this Act and may fix the salaries to be paid to such Commissioners. The said Commissioners when appointed shall have sole charge of the acquisition, construction, operation and maintenance of all said Government grain elevators and property connected therewith and shall only be removable from their respective offices by order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council made for

ed by them advisable or necessary respecting the keeping of accounts, application of funds, control of employees, and other matters involved in carrying out the purposes for which they are appointed, the said rules and regulations to be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

13. Neither the said Government nor the said Commissioners shall take steps towards purchasing or leasing or constructing any grain elevator under this Act, unless and until a petition asking for the same signed by at least sixty per cent. of the grain growers contributory to such proposed elevator is received, which petition shall be in the following form or to the like effect:—

"To the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of the Province of Manitoba.

The undersigned grain growers operating farms in the vicinity of hereby request that the Government of the Province of Manitoba, purchase or lease from the elevator situated at owned by and all property used in connection therewith (or erect a new grain elevator at) under the powers conferred by "The Manitoba Government Grain Elevators Act" and we bind ourselves, each one for himself and not for the others, not to do business with or patronize or in any way make use of any other grain elevator at or near the said so long as there is a Government grain elevator maintained and operated there.

Dated this day of 19.....

Signed and sealed by the undersigned respectively in the presence of

Neither the Government nor the said Commissioners shall act upon any such petition until they have satisfied themselves that the same has been duly signed and executed by the necessary proportion of all grain growers that would or might be contributory to any such proposed elevator when purchased, leased or constructed.

14. In this Act the words "The Government of Manitoba" or "The said Government" shall mean "His Majesty in the right of the Province of Manitoba," and the powers hereby conferred upon the said Government shall be from time to time exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor by order-in-council, and may from time to time be delegated by order-in-council, in whole or in part, and subject to such limitations, restrictions or regulations as such order or orders, or any subsequent order or orders-in-council, may provide, to the Minister of Public Works or to the said Commissioners when commissioners have been appointed under the provisions of section 12 hereof.

15. The provisions of this Act shall have force and effect only in so far as and in relation to matters in respect of which the Legislature of Manitoba has authority to enact the same.

16. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

Fighting against a gale of wind which had driven balloonists to cover, Louis Paulhan of France succeeded in making a 45 mile cross country flight in a Farman biplane at Los Angeles, January 18. He broke the world's record for such an aerial voyage and won a prize of \$10,000. Until that afternoon the world's cross country record for aeroplane flights was held by S. F. Cody, who covered 40 miles in 63 minutes at Aldershot, Eng., last October. Paulhan made his 45 miles in 62 minutes and 42 4-5 seconds.

The first Hague Peace Conference passed a resolution forbidding for five years the dropping of explosives from aerostats during war. The International Bureau of Peace at Brussels has now addressed to the governments of all countries a proposition to readopt this provision and to extend it to dirigibles and aeroplanes. We wonder if in reality the war against war is not furthered by allowing invention and human ingenuity to do their utmost to make a conflict brief and decisive, rather than by attempting to prevent the clock of development from advancing even in this fearful art.—Christian Work.

At the Aviation Meet at New Orleans, Paulhan, "The Winged Man," made a glide of 600 feet to the ground in his aeroplane.



"Idyl Wild." Farm Home of Wm. Patterson, Birtle, Man.

in the Dominion of Canada or in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the United States of America, and either in sterling money or Canadian currency, and they shall have coupons attached for the payment of the interest half yearly, and such debentures shall be sealed with the great seal of the Province of Manitoba, and shall also be signed by the Provincial Treasurer, but his signature on the coupons may be lithographed.

11. The said Government shall have

cause and the said government may upon the death of the said commissioners respectively or their resignation or removal from office, and from time to time thereafter, appoint other persons to fill their places who shall be removable from their respective offices in the same way as the first Commissioners so appointed.

(a) The said Commissioners shall have full power from time to time to make such provisions and regulations as may be deemed

THE FARMER FEEDS THEM ALL

The politician talks and talks,
The actor plays his part,
The soldier glitters on parade,
The goldsmith plies his art,
The scientist pursues his germs
O'er this terrestrial ball,
The sailor navigates his ship,
But the farmer feeds them all.

The preacher pounds the pulpit desk,
The broker reads the tape,
The tailor cuts and sews his cloth
To fit the human shape,
The dame of fashion dressed in silk
Goes forth to dine or call,
Or drive, or dance, or promenade,
But the farmer feeds them all.

The workman wields his shining tools,
The merchant shows his wares,
The aeronaut above the clouds
A dizzy journey dares;
But art and science soon would fade,
And commerce dead would fall,
If the farmer ceased to reap and sow,
For the farmer feeds them all.

—Minna Irving, in Leslie's Weekly.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Liverpool General Market Report

(From the Corn Trade News, Liverpool, February 8, 1910)

Wheat cargoes are easy and again 3d. lower.

Off-Coast cargoes.—41/6 (approx. \$1.24½) probably buys "Hebe." 42/- (approx. \$1.26) asked for Nederland.

Australian wheat cargoes.—39/6 (approx. \$1.18½) wanted for 17,000 qrs. three ports, loading-loaded. 39/3 (approx. \$1.17½) asked for 14,000 qrs. South Australian, same position. Parcels to Liverpool for Dec.-Jan. held at 38/10½ (approx. \$1.16 5-8) 38/6 (approx. \$1.15½) asked for Jan.-Feb.

Russian wheat cargoes are quiet at about 3d. lower. Azoff-Black Sea at Gib. offers at 40/- (approx. \$1.20).

River Plate wheat cargoes.—38/6 (approx. \$1.15½) buys 4,500 tons Rosafe, Jan.-Feb. 37/6 (approx. \$1.12½) asked for 6,000 tons Barusso, lately sailed. 37/- (approx. \$1.11) asked for parcels for Liverpool of Barusso, Jan.-Feb. 37/3 (approx. \$1.11½) asked in London for Barusso, Jan.-Feb.

Canadian and U.S.A. wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are dull but steady at unchanged rates. Parcels to London are dull and neglected.

No.	Man.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-April	Price
No. 1	Nor. Man.	38/7½	38/3	37/7½	approx. \$1.15½
No. 2	Nor. Man.	38/3	37/7½	37/3	1.14½
No. 3	Nor. Man.	37/7½	37/3	36/9	1.12½
No. 1	Nor. Man.	38/9	38/3	37/9	1.19½
No. 2	Nor. Man.	39/3	38/9	38/3	1.17½
No. 3	Nor. Man.	38/9	38/3	37/9	1.16½

Indian wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are quiet and lower to sell. Choice White Kurrachee Jan.-Feb. 8/3½ approx. \$1.19 2-5. Choice White Kurrachee May-June 7/8 1.10 2-5.

Indian parcels for London are quiet, unchanged. Choice White Kurrachee Jan.-Feb. 41/9 approx. \$1.25½. Red Kurrachee Jan.-Feb. 41/6 1.24½. No. 2 Club Calcutta Feb.-March 41/- 1.23. No. 2 Club Calcutta March-April 40/- 1.20. No. 2 Club Calcutta April-May 39/4½ 1.18½. Soft Red Calcutta March-April 39/6 1.18½.

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

8,000 qrs. Red Walla, on sample } at F 3/2 ... 41/- approx. \$1.11
5,000 qrs. White Walla ... }

SALES OF PARCELS

(LIVERPOOL)

THURSDAY, FEB. 3.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Price
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	39/-	38/6	approx. \$1.17
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	38/6	37/6	1.15½

FRIDAY, FEB. 4.

3,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	38/10½	approx. \$1.16½
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	March	38/6	1.15½

SATURDAY, FEB. 5.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	March-April	39/-	approx. \$1.17
1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man.	March	37/7½	1.12½

(LONDON)

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2.

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	39/10½	approx. \$1.19½
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. <th>Feb.</th> <th>40/-</th> <th>1.20</th>	Feb.	40/-	1.20
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. <th>Jan.-Feb.</th> <th>39/6</th> <th>1.18½</th>	Jan.-Feb.	39/6	1.18½

SATURDAY, FEB. 5.

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Feb.	39/3	approx. \$1.17½
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. <th>Feb.-March</th> <th>39/7½</th> <th>approx. \$1.18½</th>	Feb.-March	39/7½	approx. \$1.18½
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. <th>Feb.-March</th> <th>39/3</th> <th>1.17½</th>	Feb.-March	39/3	1.17½

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax, sold for May delivery.

DATE	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
Feb. 16	106½	37½	192
Feb. 17	106½	38½	193
Feb. 18	106½	37½	195
Feb. 19	106½	37½	195
Feb. 21	106½	37½	195½
Feb. 22	106½	37½	195½

Liverpool Spot Cash

(Corn Trade News, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1910)

	9/3	approx. \$1.33 1-5
Australian	8/5	1.21 1-5
1 Hard Spring	8/3½	1.19 2-5
2 Nor. Man.	8/2½	1.18 1-5
3 Nor. Man.	8/1½	1.17
Choice White Karachi.		
Cleaned terms	8/6½	1.23
2 Hard Winter	8/5	1.21 1-5
2 Red Winter	8/5½	1.21 4-5
Barusso	8/6	1.22 4-5
Russian	8/4	1.20

Visible Supply

	TODAY	YEAR AGO
Wheat	25,827,000	39,968,000
Corn	12,294,000	6,063,000
Oats	8,698,000	9,361,000

Potatoes

In car lots prices still run 35-40 cents, but in smaller lots the retail merchants are paying higher.

Stocks in Terminals

Total wheat in store Fort William and Port Arthur, on Feb. 18, 1910, was 5,417,324 bushels, as against 5,146,931 bushels last week and 4,404,067 bushels last year. Total shipments for the week were 299,283 bushels. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909.
No. 1 Hard	21,621	3,641
No. 1 Northern	1,585,003	455,046
No. 2 Northern	1,817,170	1,567,372
No. 3 Northern	1,092,948	910,940
No. 4	269,962	480,349
No. 5	51,461	240,486
Other Grades	579,106	799,338

5,417,324 4,457,225

Stocks of Oats—

No. 1 White	218,927
No. 2	2,175,314
No. 3 White	261,597
Other grades	144,540

Last Week	2,806,036
Increase	2,479,076
Last Year	326,960
Barley	2,153,100
Flax	442,407
	529,550
	747,738

Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

	Feb. 18, 1910	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY
Ft. W'm	2,061,218	929,720	133,331	
Pt. Arthur	3,356,106	1,876,318	442,497	
Dep. H'b'r	9,110	21,725		
Midland				
Tiffin	52,646	35,835	12,107	
Coll'wood	98,000	133,000	18,000	
Kingston	84,000	42,000	14,000	
Prescott	67,810			
Montreal	109,434	294,256	48,936	
Quebec	9,300	81,000	4,900	
St. John				
N.B.	703,055	15,253	34,185	

Tot. vis. 10,937,046 5,034,903 1,020,107
Last week 11,084,731 4,874,966 932,149
Last year 6,472,396 3,415,293 703,873

Butter and Eggs

There is no prospect that more than 35-40 cents (the prevailing price) will be paid by retail merchants for new laid eggs again this spring. The price will probably remain at this figure for a week or possibly two weeks and will then drop again. The supply of new laid eggs is growing, but is still not equal to the demand. Choice dairy butter is still bringing 27-30 cents per pound.

Alberta Hay

In Car Lots at Shipping Point

(Special despatch from Calgary Grain and Supply Co.)

Quotations for No. 1 upland hay range from \$7 to \$8 per ton at common points throughout Alberta. No. 1 Timothy brings \$12 to \$14. Deliveries are much slower on account of the cold snap with a slightly stronger undertone. With continued cold there will probably be an advance in prices.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Good butchers' steers and heifers, off cars, Winnipeg ... \$4.50 to \$5.00
Medium butchers' cattle ... 3.50 to 4.25
Mixed butchers ... 2.50 to 3.00
Choice hogs ... 8.50 to 8.75
Choice sheep ... 5.00
Choice lambs ... 6.00
Choice calves ... 3.50 to 4.00

Hides, Tallow and Wool

By NORTHWEST HIDE & FUR CO.

Green Frozen Hides ... 8c.
Green Frozen Calf ... 12c.
Dry Flint butcher hides ... 12c. to 14c.
Dry rough and fallen hides ... 12c. to 14c.
Tallow per pound ... 4½c. to 5½c.
Wool ... 10c. to 12c.

World's Wheat Shipments

Total wheat shipments, 11,344,000 bushels; previous week, 10,752,000 bushels; last year, 11,904,000 bushels. Comparison by countries is as follows:

	LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
America	2,464,000	1,792,000	2,272,000
Russian	3,096,000	3,096,000	920,000
Danube	400,000	224,000	336,000
India	320,000	232,000	
Arg'tine	2,432,000	3,136,000	6,912,000
Austr'l'n	2,568,000	2,208,000	1,368,000
Various	64,000	64,000	96,000

11,344,000 10,752,000 10,904,000

Corn 1,805,000 1,715,000 1,609,000

ON PASSAGE

Wheat 41,312,000 40,325,000 51,496,000
Incr. 1,080,000
Corn 7,743,000 8,295,000 5,769,000
Decr. 552,000

British Live Stock

Liverpool, Feb. 21.—John Rogers and Co. report trade slow, with prices as follows:

States steers ... 12½c. to 13½c.
Canadians ... 12½c. to 12½c.
Heifers ... 12½c. to 12½c.
Cows ... 11c. to 12c.
Bulls ... 10c. to 11c.

Montreal Live Stock

Montreal Feb. 21

Prime beefs sold at 5½c. to a little over 6c. a lb.; pretty good animals, 4½c. to 5½c., and common stock at 4½c. to 4½c. a lb.; calves, 4½c. to 6½c. per lb.; Sheep sold at 4½c. to 5c. and lambs, 6½c. to 7c. per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 9½c. to 9½c. per lb.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM FEBRUARY 16—22, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT														BARLEY				OATS		FLAX		
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1° Seeds	Rej. 2° Seeds	3	4	Rej. Feed	2 cw. 3 cw.	1 NW 1 Man Rej.					
16	103	101	98½	96½	94½	86	..	98	97	97	95	97	95	47½	45	....	35½	34½	....			
17	102½	100½	98½	96½	94½	86	..	97½	96½	96½	94½	96½	94½	47½	45½	....	36	35	....			
18	102½	100½	98	96½	94½	86	..	97½	96½	96½	94½	96½	94½	47½	45	....	35½	34½	....			
19	102½	100½	98½	96½	94½	86	..	97½	96½	96½	94½	96½	94½	47½	45	....	35½	34½	....			
21	102½	100½	98½	96½	94½	86	..	97½	96½	96½	94½	96½	94½	47½	45	....	35½	34½	....			
22	102½	100½	98½	96½	94½	86	..	97½	96½	96½	94½	96½	94½	47½	45	....	35½	34½	191			

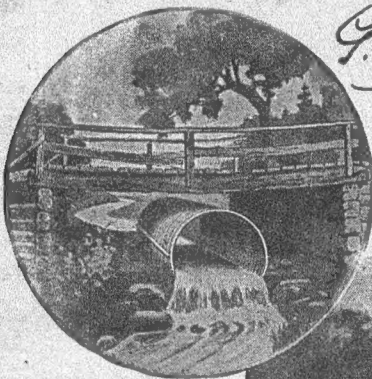
Send NOW for Free Book and Sample!

"For more than five years I have been experimenting with our experts to find the BEST culvert for all-around uses. We sought the markets of the world for one that was just right; and we didn't find it. If we had, we'd have bought the patent rights for Canada. Finally, last Spring, we struck the idea. Then we put in some expensive months in making that idea better,—and NOW we've got a cul-



vert that is so far ahead of any other there's no comparison.

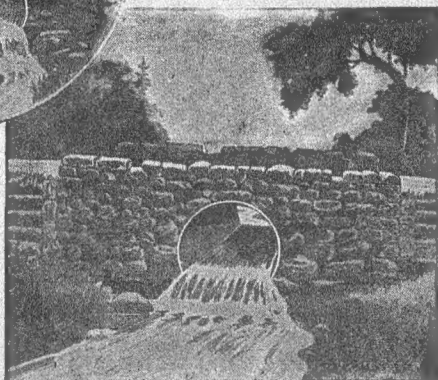
You'll read something about it here; but to KNOW how 'way ahead it really is, you'll want to see the sample (sent free) and read the booklet (free, ditto). With that before you, you will soon see why every reeve, or warden, or town councillor, or anybody who has any use for culverts at all,—will find it pays to get in touch with me right NOW. I am asking you to lay aside your notions of what makes a good culvert, and a cheap culvert, and find out about this NEW culvert. I don't expect you to buy a foot of it until it PROVES to you that Pedlar Culverts are in a class by themselves, and that you can't afford to overlook them. Let us start that proof toward you soon—address place nearest you.



A structure like this, with Pedlar Culvert, won't wash out nor need repairs.

G. A. Pedlar

A few hours' work and a few dollars will put a modern and permanent culvert structure in place of a ramshackle bridge like this.



Learn about the strongest
most practical
most durable
and easiest-laid culvert
ever made

**PEDLAR PERFECT
CORRUGATED
GALVANIZED CULVERT**

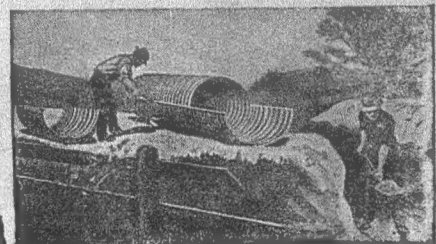
Made of Special Billet Iron, Extra Heavy

In every size of Pedlar Culvert, which comes in all standard diameters from 8 inches to 6 feet, we use nothing but the best grade of Billet Iron, specially made for us, of extra-heavy gauge (14 to 20 gauge according to the diameter). This Billet Iron is curved into semi-cylinders—curved COLD, so there will never be any variation from exact dimensions; and it is then deeply and smoothly corrugated on a special press that puts a pressure of SIXTY TONS on every square inch of the metal. The corrugations, therefore, are uniform and very deep.

Galvanized AFTER Being Pressed Up

When the corrugating process is done, the sections are galvanized by our exclusive process that covers the entire surface with a thick coating of zinc spelter. Every edge, every crevice, is heavily coated with this rust-proof, corrosion-proof galvanizing; not a spot is left unprotected. This is the ONLY culvert galvanized AFTER being shaped. It is ABSOLUTELY RUST-PROOF.

Two men can ditch for, and lay more lineal feet of Pedlar Culvert in a day than four men can with any other culvert.



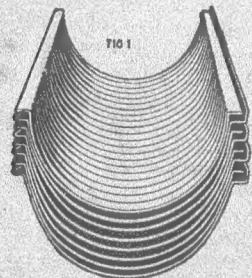
Can be readily laid by unskilled labor. Can't lay it wrong.

Will Stand Incredible Strains

The heavy-gauge Pedlar Billet Iron sections deeply corrugated and locked together without bolts or rivets by our compression triple-rib (this rib is flat, not corrugated), make a culvert that will stand enormous crushing strains and neither give nor spring. A thin cushion of soil on top is all the protection such a culvert needs against traffic; and no special precautions need be observed in laying it,—it will stand what no other culvert can.

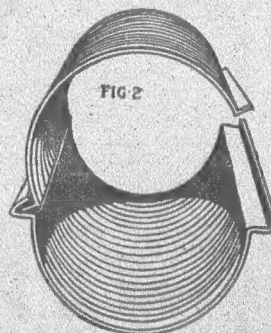
COMPACT—PORTABLE—ENDURING—ECONOMICAL

This Shows How It Is Put Together



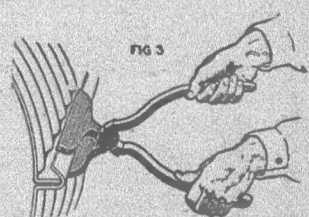
curved part of the cylinder deeply corrugated. These ribs add vastly to the culverts' strength. Unskilled labor, with a simple

Pedlar Culverts are shipped in half-sections, nested—saving freight and making carriage easy in roughest country. Quickly and easily transported anywhere. Fig. 1 shows the half-sections or semi-cylinders, nested one within the other for shipment. One of the ribs is a radial flange, the other a re-curved flange. Sections are assembled as shown by Fig. 2.



tool, quickly clamps the flanges together, making a triple-fold joint that is tighter and better than any riveted or bolted joint could possibly be.

Fig. 3 illustrates the simplicity of the Pedlar Perfect Culvert flange-lock—no bolts, no rivets, no makeshifts. This is the only culvert that is laid with broken joints—the overlap between ends comes in the centre of each length. No chance of leakage.



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200 King St. W.

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WINNIPEG
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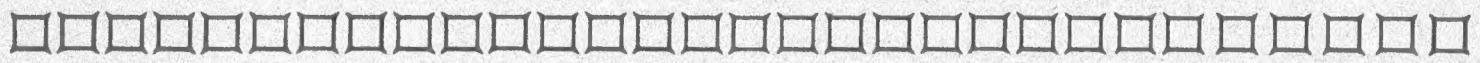


G. G. G. CO. Ltd.

L I C E N S E D



Now For Business in 1910

TO OUR FARMERS

WE have pleasure in telling our friends that our records show a splendid response to our solicitations for Grain Consignments in 1909. Our Farmers are loyally supporting their own Company, thus mightily strengthening our hands to champion their cause, fight their battles and win out.

We look for the same favor and support in 1910.

We can get you TOP PRICE for your grain.

We look after your interests in every way.

We have the volume of business which enables us to sell to best advantage.

Our CLAIMS DEPARTMENT does good work and is at your service.

One Word More. We have MADE GOOD in the past, we intend to push business more strenuously than ever in the present year, and we ask all our friends to be with us, to send us their grain right along and to advise others to do likewise. We shall be pleased to forward information regarding market prospects or the shipping of grain TO ALL WESTERN GRAIN GROWERS WHO WILL WRITE US. Write us today. Get in touch with the Farmers' Company.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.

W I N N I P E G

**LIMITED**

M A N I T O B A



Note.--Alberta farmers will please address us to Calgary